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Hongkong Daily Press

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No. 3009. 號玖零仟叁萬貳第 日貳拾貳月叁年申壬 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1932. 叁拜禮 日柒廿月肆年貳貳佰玖仟壹英 Price (Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

On and after MAY 2nd, 1932, until Further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 Noon	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Kowloon	6.40	8.05	8.28	9.15	10.15	12.00	1.15	2.35	4.05	4.41	5.35	7.40												
Yau Ma Tei	6.45	8.10	8.33	9.20	10.20	12.05	1.20	2.40	4.10	4.46	5.40	7.45												
Shatin	6.50	8.15	8.38	9.25	10.25	12.10	1.25	2.45	4.15	4.51	5.45	7.50												
Tai Po	6.55	8.20	8.43	9.30	10.30	12.15	1.30	2.50	4.20	4.56	5.50	7.55												
Tai Po Market	7.00	8.25	8.48	9.35	10.35	12.20	1.35	2.55	4.25	5.01	5.55	8.00												
Fanning	7.05	8.30	8.53	9.40	10.40	12.25	1.40	3.00	4.30	5.06	6.00	8.05												
Shuangshui	7.10	8.35	8.58	9.45	10.45	12.30	1.45	3.05	4.35	5.11	6.05	8.10												
Shumshu	7.15	8.40	9.03	9.50	10.50	12.35	1.50	3.10	4.40	5.16	6.10	8.15												
Canton	7.20	8.45	9.08	9.55	10.55	12.40	1.55	3.15	4.45	5.21	6.15	8.20												

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 Noon	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Canton	7.25	8.50	9.13	10.00	11.00	12.45	2.00	3.20	4.50	5.26	6.20	8.25												
Shumshu	7.30	8.55	9.18	10.05	11.05	12.50	2.05	3.25	4.55	5.31	6.25	8.30												
Shuangshui	7.35	9.00	9.23	10.10	11.10	12.55	2.10	3.30	5.00	5.36	6.30	8.35												
Fanning	7.40	9.05	9.28	10.15	11.15	13.00	2.15	3.35	5.05	5.41	6.35	8.40												
Tai Po Market	7.45	9.10	9.33	10.20	11.20	13.05	2.20	3.40	5.10	5.46	6.40	8.45												
Tai Po	7.50	9.15	9.38	10.25	11.25	13.10	2.25	3.45	5.15	5.51	6.45	8.50												
Shatin	7.55	9.20	9.43	10.30	11.30	13.15	2.30	3.50	5.20	5.56	6.50	8.55												
Yau Ma Tei	8.00	9.25	9.48	10.35	11.35	13.20	2.35	3.55	5.25	6.01	6.55	9.00												
Kowloon	8.05	9.30	9.53	10.40	11.40	13.25	2.40	4.00	5.30	6.06	7.00	9.05												

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SPECIAL MACAO EXCURSION.

On SUNDAY, 1st MAY

S.S. "TAISHAN"

will leave Hong Kong at 9 a.m. and Macao at 5.30 p.m.

SPECIAL SALOON FARES.

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DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

(April 27.)

Feast of Passover, 7th Day.
Lammert's Sale of Furniture at
"Lugemland," 90, Peak Road,
10.30 a.m.

Bridge and Mah-jongg drive at
Club Lusitano, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Hong Kong Benevolent Society,
Jumble Sale, 2 p.m.

Meeting: The Hong Kong and
Yau Ma Tei Ferry Co., Ltd., 10 a.m.

Whist Drives: Kowloon Dock, 9
p.m.; Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.

Hockey: Club v. Jats, U.S.R.C.
ground, 5.30 p.m.

Central Theatre: "The Mad
Parade."

King's Theatre: "Stepping
Sisters."

Queen's Theatre: "Susan Lenox."

Star Theatre: "One Romantic
Night."

World Theatre: "City Lights."

Ten Dances at King's Restaurant
and Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner
Dances at Hong Kong Hotel, Penin-
sula Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel and
King's Restaurant.

THURSDAY.

(April 28.)

Feast of Passover, 8th Day.

Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30
p.m.

Lammert's Sale of Household
Furniture, 37A, Nathan Road, Kow-
loon, 10.30 a.m.

Lecture on Indo-China by M.
Geyndel, Union Assembly Room,
The University, 8.30 p.m.

Church Social to Servicemen,
Hong Kong Union Church, 7.15
p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Black Coffee."

Central Theatre: "Tonight or
Never."

King's Theatre: "Skyline."

World Theatre: "24 Heroes."

Star Theatre: "Eyes of the
World."

Ten Dances at King's Restaurant
and Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner
Dances at Hong Kong Hotel, Penin-
sula Hotel and King's Restaurant.

European Mails:—Inward:
Europe via Siberia (Calcutta
Maru).

WHEN GRAND FLEET WAS IN PERIL

NAVAL DRAMA OF 1914 REVEALED IN NEW BOOK.

BEATTY'S PRIVATE WARNING TO CHURCHILL: "NO ADEQUATE BASE."

The Grand Fleet was in a posi-
tion of grave danger in the early
months of the war, and for want of
a base secure against submarine
attack had to steam about from
one harbour to another until ships
and machinery were taxed almost
to breaking point.

Such is the revelation made by
Capt. D. J. Munro, R.N., in his
book, "Scapa Flow," (Sampson
Low, 12s 6d net).

So perilous was the situation that
in October, 1914, Admiral Beatty
broke through official regulations
by writing a private letter to Mr.
Winston Churchill, urging him to
hasten the fortification of Scapa
Flow.

This letter is now published in
full, apparently for the first time.
Writing from H.M.S. Lion, Lord
Beatty said:

"As present warfare that we are
working up for a catastrophe of a
very large character. The feeling
is gradually passing the Fleet
that all is not right somewhere.
The menace of submarines and
mines is proving larger every
day, and adequate means to meet
or combat them are not forthcoming,
and we are gradually being
pushed out of the North Sea, and
off our own particular perch.

LACK OF SECURE BASE.

"How does this arise? By the
very apparent fact that we have
no base where we can with any
degree of safety lie for coaling,
replenishing, refitting, and re-
pairing, after two and a half
months of war. This spells trouble.
It is perfectly simple and
easy a matter to equip Scapa
Flow, Comary, and Rosyth so
that vessels can lie there undisturbed
to do all they want, and
for as long as they want, provid-
ed material and men are forth-
coming.

"No seaman can dispute that
these three bases could have been
made absolutely safe from sub-
marine attack during the two and
a half months that the war has
been in progress. As it is, we
have been lured into a sense of
false security because we have not
been attacked before.

"I think you know me well
enough to know that I do not

shout without cause. The Fleet's
tail is well over the back. We
hate running away from our base,
and the effect is appreciable. We
are not enjoying ourselves. But
the morale is high and confidence
higher."

To this letter Capt. Munro adds
the following comment:

"The Fleet upon which depend-
ed the whole Allied hopes of ulti-
mate victory was being hounded
from pillar to post. The advent
of the submarine had made its life
at sea precarious, but there ship-
could defend themselves. When
anchored in port they were vir-
tually defenceless against this
hidden menace."

MR. CHURCHILL'S RESPONSE.

In response to Admiral Beatty's
letter, Mr. Churchill issued empha-
tic orders that Scapa and the other
Scottish bases should be made sub-
marine-proof without further delay.
Capt. Munro was responsible for
this work, and in a few weeks the
Grand Fleet's main anchorage was
no longer exposed to U-boat raids.

According to the author, North-
ern Scotland was a happy hunting-
ground for German spies. One of
these individuals, operating just be-
fore the war, managed to return
safely to Germany, and there re-
ported that Scapa Flow was unde-
fended. This was true, but his re-
port was disbelieved.

"He was tried and eventually
shot as a spy in our interest,
whom we had permitted to escape
to convey false information, as
they were convinced Scapa was
heavily defended."

"It is a curious fact that during
the war five out of the eleven spies
shot in the Tower were caught at
Inverness, including one who was
also the first occupant of Don-
nington Hall. He gave himself
away through his dog, an Irish
terrier. He lost his dog, and ad-
vertised in the local Press."

Capt. Munro suggests that had
our destroyers and submarines
been granted a freer hand they
could have attacked the German
fleet in its own bases with good
prospects of success.

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ADRIANNE ALLEN

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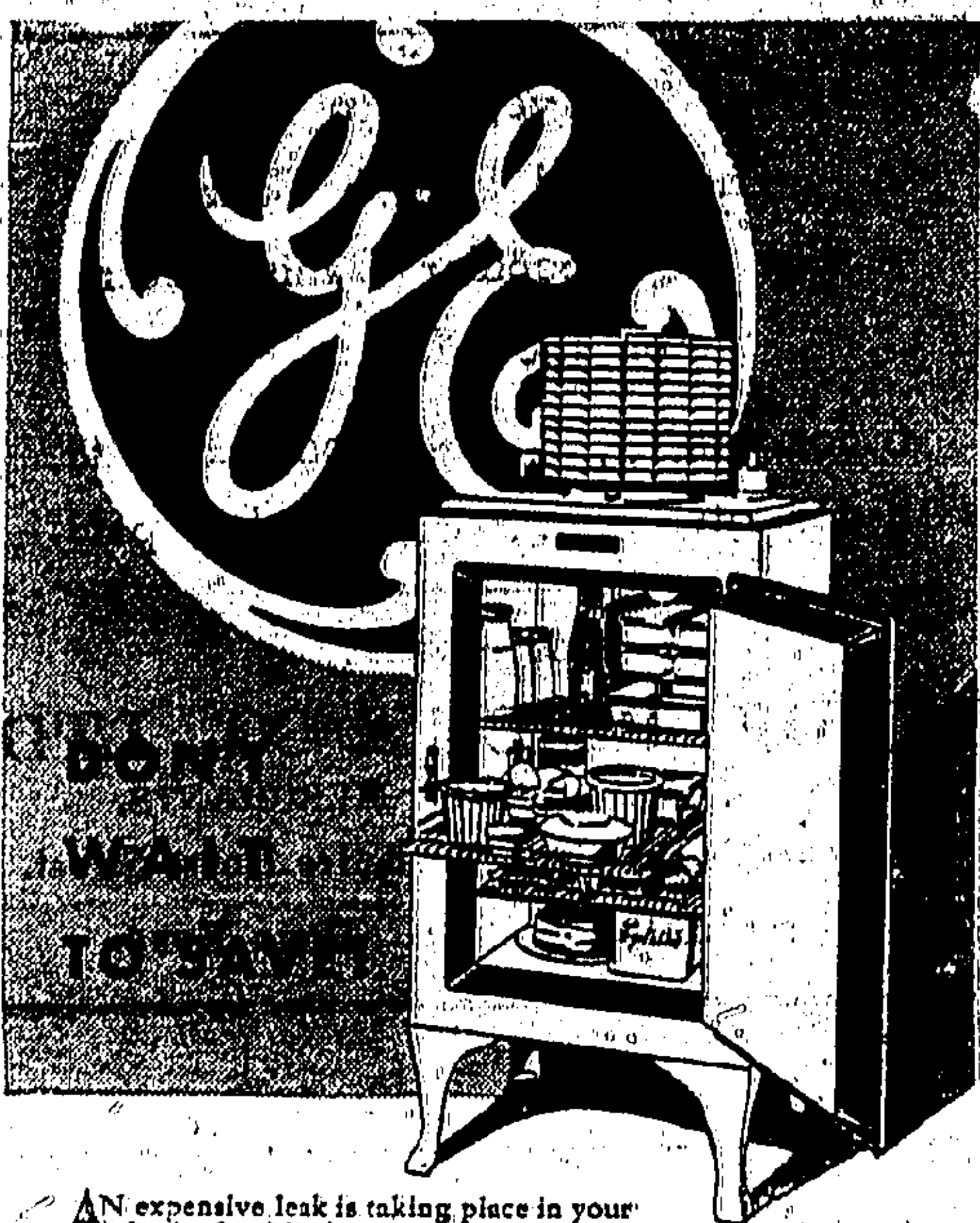
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AIRWAYS AND AVIATION.

DESIGNING AIRCRAFT.

DEMON OF "INTERFERENCE."

PERFECTING STREAMLINE OF FUSELAGE.

Chief of the demons that torment the aircraft designer is an inescapable hindrance, a perpetual tyrant, that goes under the title of "interference." This is not, as might be supposed, a personal matter; the endless discussions between company's designers and official experts and inspectors are usually chased under a politer heading! The "interference" question is due to the operation of natural, physical laws.

The designer starts off with a perfectly streamlined fuselage. Then—and it is the only time—he is perfectly happy. The "drag" or air resistance of the structure is down to zero, or nearly. With practically no power the model should be capable of flying at fifteen hundred miles an hour. But here the trouble begins. To lift that fuselage wings must be attached. Wheels and undercarriage must be provided for launching the craft. An engine must be installed, probably spoiling irremediably that first pure streamline shape. The craft must be pulled or pushed through the air by one or more airscrews which seize the air and sweep it into eddies that batter against the fuselage and every other part of the machine in the slipstream.

Not only do all of these essential components of a flying machine add direct "drag"; it is found that increased air resistance may affect performance wherever main components are joined together, where the wings join the fuselage, for example, or the undercarriage struts are connected to the wheels. In other words, the total "drag" of the complete aeroplane may turn out to be more the aggregate "drag" of each of the components considered separately, because air is trapped at the joints and disturbing eddies are formed.

Pictures in Smoke.

This is a serious matter, and much research has gone forward in British laboratories and design shops to discover how to baffle the demon. Experiments are placed on an experimental machine in different positions where the phenomenon of "interference" may occur and their behaviour carefully noted when the aeroplane is in flight. Much is done with models in the wind tunnels, ingenious devices for the blowing of smoke over the research worker to observe the air movements around them. British scientists have also invented means for throwing these smoke movements on to a screen, where they may be studied even more readily.

This and similar devices for making visible air flow round structures of all kinds of shapes have the great advantage of providing direct evidence. They necessarily outstrip the methods of the mathematical investigator. It is simple to make a slight alteration to the model and try it in the test chamber again; the mathematician might be weeks making fresh calculations. And what is being learned that will ultimately show its results in more efficient and more "economic" aeroplanes.

MAILS AND/OR PASSENGERS.

SHOULD THEY BE SEPARATED?

NEW PLANE REVIVES OLD CONTROVERSY.

Now that a British firm is engaged on the construction to Air Ministry order of a special mail carrying aeroplane which shall be capable of cruising at a thousand miles non-stop at an average of at least 150 m.p.h. controversy about the separation of mails and passengers in air transport has again become a chief topic for discussion.

Up to the present Imperial Airways have followed the policy of carrying letter and human freight together in the same machines, with the result that mails have had to await the convenience of passengers all along the routes. Opponents of the system ask if it is right that the mails should be held up for a considerable part of each day and the whole of each night to fit in with the reasonable comfort needs of the travellers. Separate the two classes of freight, they declare, and the mails need not halt anywhere except for the next stage of the journey.

Passenger Comfort.

Attention to the comfort of the travellers in the design of an air transport plane has certain inevitable effects on performance. For example, the cabin must be large and airy, which means a wide fuselage and, therefore, considerable "drag" of air resistance. The machine may have as many as four or five engines as "safeguards" against forced landings due to motor failure; those engines and their installation systems will again add "drag" to the structure. In contrast the mail carrier can be built to be nearly as well streamlined and shapely as a Schneider racer; the fuselage can be kept slim and many of the other concessions to comfort made by the passenger plane designer can be omitted.

Even so, opinion is by no means unanimous on the point, and those who favour continuing the present system can point to the trend of events in the United States, where several lines now carry passengers and mails together after years of alternative policy.

Saving Time.

One point, too, should always be borne in mind. The criticisms are to a large extent justified and at least a partial change of policy, given the production of the right sort of aeroplane, seems likely. But there is a danger that the remarkable saving of time made possible by the use of the existing British air mail services out of Great Britain may be overlooked in the heat of argument. Take, for example, the newly opened air route from London all the way to Cape Town. Letters addressed to the North Sudan reach their destination in five or seven days less than is possible by ordinary postal delivery. In the South Sudan the saving may run up to as much as seventeen days and cannot be less than six. Air Mail to Kenya saves anything between eight and 23 days, according to the habitat of the addressee, to Uganda between twelve and 24 days. Tanganyika Territory registers a saving of eight to 24 days, Northern Rhodesia 12, Southern Rhodesia 11 and South Africa six.

These are not inconsiderable advantages.

"CHANGING GEAR" IN THE AIR.

PROPELLERS OF VARIABLE PITCH.

Almost as old as the flying machine is the idea of the airscrew of variable pitch, a propeller so made that its blades move automatically at any given moment, under the compulsion of the aerodynamic forces affecting an aeroplane in flight, to the most efficient angle of pitch. In other words, an airscrew which takes the place in a flying machine of the gear-box in a motor-car, "changing gear" to meet varying conditions.

From time to time inventors have produced propellers with adjustable blades, constructed so that the angle of pitch might be altered on the ground before ascent, but the immensely more difficult problem of the automatically varying unit has taken longer to solve. For several years past the Gloster aircraft company have conducted experimental work directed to perfect an idea first worked out by Professor Hele-Shaw, and complete success is now in sight. The mechanism fitted in the hub of the airscrew consists essentially of oil-filled cylinders, working on hydraulic principles, which regulate the twist of the blades according to the load on the engine.

Longer Engine Life.

Advantages claimed for the later forms of the device are increased performance of any aeroplane employing this kind of airscrew, longer engine life and the elimination of breakdowns caused in military machines by "over-revving" of engines during aerial combat. The pilot simply sets the airscrew to a certain rate of revolution and thereafter that rate cannot be exceeded, no matter how the pilot may move the throttle or how steeply he may dive his machine.

Craft fitted with the new propeller have now flown more than 150 hours. Adaptations of the device have been made for leading British aero engines, including the Bristol "Jupiter" and Rolls-Royce "Kestrel." An airscrew suitable for use with the "Kestrel" motor has been constructed for trial and, if it prove successful, Royal Air Force machines equipped with this type of power unit may soon take the air. Other nations are displaying keen interest in the work; several months ago Japan and the Soviet Union acquired variable-pitch propellers of this kind.

figures. Rightly regarded they mean a revolution in time-distance between England and the African states along the new air line. They can, and will be, bettered, but the air liners are doing pretty well and have already far outstripped boats and trains.

A LITTLE

care in setting up an advertisement often doubles its selling power. It is that little extra thought and care which is given to every advertisement drawn up in the office of the Hong Kong Daily Press which brings good results.

THE BOOKS and READERS

A SERVICE MAGAZINE AND LATEST NOVELS REVIEWED.

WINTER OF DISCONTENT.

Broken House. By Ambrose South. London: Grayson and Grayson. Pp. 419. 7s. 6d. net.

If this—as it appears to be—a first novel it excites keen interest in the author but leaves the question of his future development more uncertain than is usually the case. In the main it is a close study of acute physical discomfort as experienced by a warbroken man and his wife and family on a forty-five-acre farm in, at a guess, an eastern county of England. This impression dominates any other, and before the novel can be accepted as "a footnote to contemporary history," with a permanent abiding value of its own, to quote its publisher's claim, it has to be decided how far the discomfort was in the nature of the case. That it was may be questioned. Apart from the fact that they were more isolated than is plausible without explanation, it is impossible—even in view of present experience—to avoid the comment that the Canleys were singularly unfortunate in their weather. The book actually begins with the words "The weather was unfavourable," and there is hardly a warm or even a mild day in the whole story. Nor does it appear that the actual means of the family were insufficient for a reasonable amount of comfort if they had been properly managed.

Harrowing.

One feels then that, legitimately for his purposes as a novelist, Mr. South has imagined a special case and indeed, it is in proportion as the "footnote to history" is ignored, and fiction borne in mind that admiration for his work rises. Hughie Capley suffers from exaggerated nerves—more, one feels, than can be explained by his wounds; Clara, his wife, is a muddler though an adorable muddler, and their children are, strongly, though sweetly, temperamental. The chief merit of the book is the way it brings out the extraordinary persistence of human virtues, of affection and humour, under the stress of defective character and unfortunate circumstances combined. For this reason the novel, though harrowing, is not in the least depressing, and it is remarkably free from sentimentality.

The Deity. "My Dear."

Clara is the success of the book. Her habit of addressing God as "my dear," her detached humour—in a sense frivolity—when things are at their worst, and her contained and playful tenderness to her children all contribute to the impression of a real and most attractive personality. The effect is deepened by a sense of how she would have flowered in happier circumstances. Hughie, the "Broken House" of the title, is well realised as an individual, but he is too pathological in his artistic frenzies of discipline for complete artistic sympathy. One more solid younger sister—have the faith, that is to say, that his abnormality goes deeper than his adult imagination on half-remembered and his sufferings as "the victim of his farm," and there is a hint of a similar abnormality in his eldest son, Max. Little hero though he is, the intention was to make him the child of his father; it is of the country itself that the farm seems to live, and the exasperatingly "things"—of lamps and stoves in particular—is keenly work.

BURGLARS' BIG HAUL.

£2,000 BOOTY TAKEN FROM LONDON HOUSE.

London, April 17.—Jewellery and antiques valued at £25,000, comprising the haul made by burglars who broke into the London House of the Countess of Radnor last night. Among the art treasures stolen is a statuette of Aphrodite dated 460 B.C. and an Egyptian gold plate.

felt but it is, above all, in the author's abiding sense of the new-granted opportunities that came to them in every hour to love and give and rejoice in one another's companionship that the power and beauty of the novel consist.

A SERVICE PERIODICAL.

The United Services Review, Published in Shanghai. Price 50 cents per copy or \$5 per annum. We have received from the publishers, in Shanghai, a copy of the United Services Magazine, a periodical which, to use the publishers' own phrase "is conducted in the interests of the foreign forces in China and the Orient." The magazine certainly covers a wide range, assuming thereby an international aspect. It is very well got up and excellently printed, while the pictures—and it contains many—are clearly reproduced. The headlines of the various articles seem a little larger than the matter merits, otherwise it is difficult to find any fault with this newcomer to Far Eastern journalism. The cover is attractively coloured in red and green on a white background, with a map of the territory covered by the magazine taking up half the page. Altogether a very good effort, and one that should prove popular with the service men of all nations serving in the Far East.

SHEILA KAYE-SMITH.

The Children's Summer. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. London: Cassell and Co. Pp. 311. 7s. 6d. net.

In this study Miss Kaye-Smith seems to have concentrated her memories of early childhood—surely Selina is more remembered than imagined—into the "leisure" description of one summer on a Sussex farm. The summer begins and ends, and with it the book; there is no other reason for its form. Indeed, the concentration might well have been carried farther, and any one of several episodes could have been as significant as the whole. For Miss Kaye-Smith's achievement here is to have recreated the intense, inexplicable joys and fears, the twisted fantasies, the confusion of a sensitive child, sheltered and cared for but not understood. There are episodes, like the picnic and the actress's kiss, which revive for the reader the full intensity of a forgotten experience. It is a book which will give pleasure by its vivid similitude to those who love children in the abstract; to those whose affection is more practical—it will give cause for thought. They very absence of form and development, the marking of progress by trivial events in the manner of the child's tale, although they are aesthetic defects, make the book more valuable material for the study of childhood ways of thought.

The characters and scenes of the background—Nurse and the Huggetts and their farm, even Selina's complete artistic sympathy. One more solid younger sister—have the faith, that is to say, that his abnormality goes deeper than his adult imagination on half-remembered and his sufferings as "the victim of his farm," and there is a hint of a similar abnormality in his eldest son, Max. Little hero though he is, the intention was to make him the child of his father; it is of the country itself that the farm seems to live, and the exasperatingly "things"—of lamps and stoves in particular—is keenly work.

belonging to the period 200 B.C. The thieves worked so skillfully that they disturbed no one, although servants were sleeping both above and below the floor where the valuables were kept. When a policeman passed the house at midnight everything appeared to be normal, but when the Countess and Countess returned home two hours later they found that the glass panel in the front door had been smashed.



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THE MAD PARADE



With Evelyn Brent, Irene Rich, Louise Fazenda, Lilyan Tashman, Marceline Day and Fritz Ridgeway.

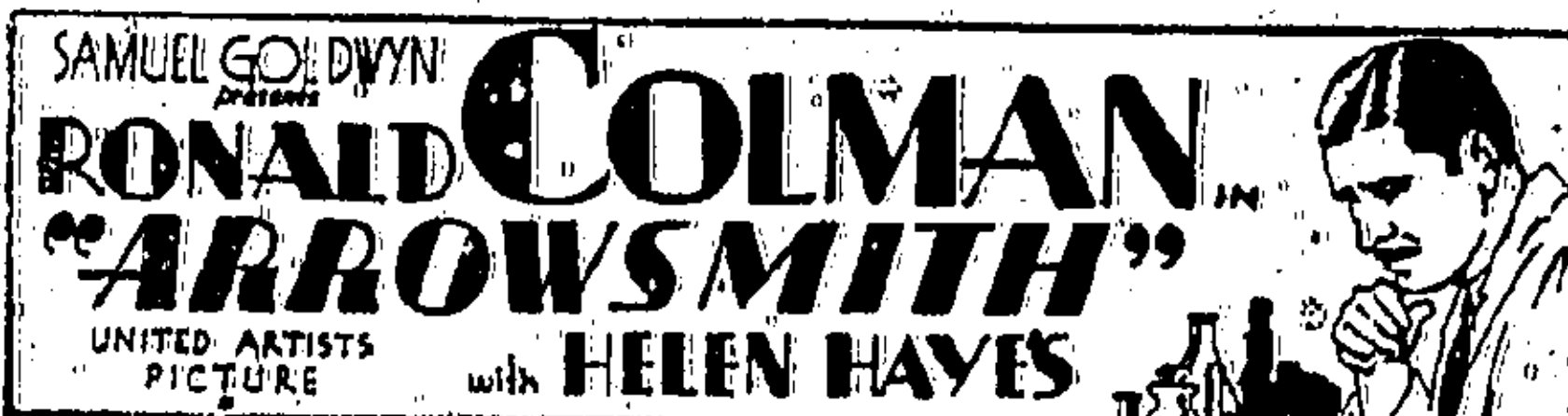
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"77, PARK LANE"

THE LATEST 1932 UNITED ARTISTS SPECIAL RELEASE.

ROUGH WORK FOR GIRLS.

MAD PARADE—OVER SHELL HOLES AND MUD.

I have been in motion picture work for many years says Evelyn Brent and I have played in stories that were packed with exciting incidents.

Productions in which I have played the leading feminine roles have presented innumerable situations where the action of the characters rose to great heights and where the playing of the scenes gave me the feeling that it was more real than "just making" a picture. But in all my years in the movies I never experienced such nervous reactions and such actual excitement as in "The Mad Parade."

In one of the scenes I was called upon to crawl on the ground, through trenches, shell holes, barbed wire entanglements and past ground charges of dynamite. It was one of the biggest thrills of my picture career.

It was a night scene. The action called for my running over No Man's Land, spotted with ground charges, and I started and the bombs began bursting. I was supposed to be knocked down by the first one and crawl the rest of the way, a distance of about 200 feet. Was that work? Well, if any

movie fans have the idea that the making of all motion pictures is "pink tea," I hope they let them pass their own judgment whether they'd care to do it.

I crawled for a distance of about 100 feet with a supposedly injured arm, and unable to use that arm. Try it some time. Get down on your stomach and crawl over mud, rough, shell torn earth for a hundred feet or so with the use of just one arm.

I'd like especially for young girls ambitious to become movie stars to see those scenes. Here, in graphic description, without the need of any words, folks will see and understand description without the need of any words, folks will see and understand once and for all that the making of motion pictures is not all glory by a long shot. I doubt if any group of motion picture stars, which included Irene Rich, Louise Fazenda, Lilyan Tashman, Marceline Day, Fritz Ridgeway, the Keating Twins and myself, ever worked in a picture where such downright courages was necessary and where such physical hardships were encountered.

Everyone of the girls was marvelous. Each did her bit like the bravest of the doughboys. I'll never forget those scenes as long as I live. They will stand out in bold relief as some of the greatest thrills in my career in picture making. "The Mad Parade" will be shown at the Central Theatre for the last time to-day. It's a picture that no one can afford to miss.

TO-DAY ONLY
At 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

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Three frolicking... foolloose... foollight ladies... blundering in high society... while you get the laugh of a lifetime.

STEPPING SISTERS

with Louise Dresser, Alice Hamilton, Barbara Weeks, Mary Forbes.

Directed by Seymour Chaskin.

A FOX PICTURE

ADDED FEATURES

Latest Fox

Movietone News

Magic Carpet Series

AND COMEDY



NO CASTLE IN SPAIN, but a tower in Manhattan is Hardie Albright's promise to his sweetheart, Maureen O'Sullivan, in "Skyline," Fox drama.

"SKYLINE"—STORY OF FATHER AND SON.

THOMAS MEIGHAN IN THE LEAD.

A father who is afraid to reveal his identity to his own son is the keynote of "Skyline," the Fox picture coming to the King's Theatre next Thursday.

Thomas Meighan, always an outstanding favorite in silent pictures and fresh from his triumphs in the recent Fox talkie, "Young Sinners," portrays a featured role. The romantic characterizations are enacted by Jardine Albright, handsome young actor from the New York stage, who won wide acclaim for his performances in "Young Sinners" and "Hush Money," both Fox productions, and Maureen O'Sullivan, charming young Irish actress, whose successes include "Song O' My Heart," "Just Imagine" and "A Connecticut Yankee."

Other favorites featured are Myrna Loy and Donald Dillaway, Stanley Fields, Jack Kennedy, Dorothy Peterson, Alice Ward and Robert McWade head the cast. Close to 1,000 extras were required to transfer this drama of ambition, tolerance and love in a New York City background, to the screen.

"Skyline" has to do with an ambitious boy who never knew his father and who, finding the urge to create, escapes from his dissipated foster father, finding work on a Manhattan building site.

The wealthy and dynamic builder takes a great interest in the boy and finally discovers that he is the youngster's father, but does not dare reveal himself to the youth. The boy hates his unknown father. Eventually, he falls in love with the daughter of a hard-working Irishman, but comes perilously near losing her through his infatuation for an unscrupulous adventuress. He is saved only by the timely intervention of his father, who at last finds it necessary to tell the boy the truth. The consequences of this action lead to a startling climax. Sam Taylor directed.

CHILD PLAYERS IN "SUSAN LENOX."

COMBINE BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.

"Five hundred bags of fresh peanuts, three hundred bags of buttered popcorn, five hundred coloured gumdrops, three hundred packages of gum and" all the pink lemonade you can drink."

When the property man of the "Susan Lenox, Her Fall and Rise" company received this order from Director Robert Z. Leonard he thought Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer was going in for "Light refreshment" business as a sideline.

However, it was all just part of the great carnival set in which Greta Garbo, star of the production, appears as a sideshow dancing girl.

The huge supply of carnival refreshments was distributed among two hundred extras, composed mostly of children. Since carnival audiences are characteristically seen chewing on something or other, a realistic effect was given the scene through the use of the edible props. And did the kids love it!

The new Garbo vehicle, now at the Queen's Theatre, is based on the widely-read novel by David Graham Phillips which deals with a Swedish farm girl who rises from the position of carnival dancing girl to become one of the most prominent and powerful women in New York.

Clark Gable plays opposite the star and Jean Harlow, John Miljan, Alan Hale, Hale Hamilton and Hilda Vaughan have featured roles.

TO-MORROW



His strength tested by life's steel... by love and hatred in a city's surging tide.

SKYLINE

Thomas MEIGHAN
Hardie ALBRIGHT
Maureen O'Sullivan
Donald Dillaway
Myrna Loy

provoking situations. The all-star cast, all excellent examples of type, includes Louise Dresser, Minna Combell, Jobyna Howland, William Collier, Sr., Howard Phillips Ferdinand, Stanley Smith, Barbara Weeks and Mary Forbes. Miss Dresser made her debut in the chorus of a burlesque show in Boston before she was fifteen; Miss Gumbell left school when she was fourteen to join a dramatic company; Miss Howland was a leading woman before she was fifteen and Collier ran away from home to join a touring company in "Pinafore," when he was eleven. To this quartette may be added Seymour Felix, director of the picture, who became a vaudeville actor when he was scarcely nine years of age.



GOSSIP & FACT.



Satire. The dominant note is satire, says a London critic writing on a recent batch of releases. Always willing to ridicule themselves—though they not uncharitably dislike ridicule by outsiders—Americans are turning the unrelenting eye of the camera on all manner of social and political institutions, with the most diverting results.

"Ladies of the Jury," is a brilliant satire on American jury system, full of hilarious incident and clever dialogue. "Stepping Sisters" (now at the King's Theatre, Hong Kong) pours ridicule on American society. "High Pressure," starring William Powell, burlesques American salesmanship. All are richly worth seeing.

"No One Man," with Carole Lombard, Paul Lukas, and Ricardo Cortez, exploits (fairly entertainingly) the theory that no woman can be happy with only one man. "Maker of Men" is a story of a football coach whose son, to the father's shame, does not see why he should risk life and limb in a sport he does not care about. Jack Holt, as always, gives a good performance.

Napoleon and Wellington. The Mussolini play, "The Hundred Days," gives a glimpse of Wellington, this part being played by Murray Carrington. Blucher's Prussians also appear in the play, which has a prologue showing Napoleon in his first banishment on the Island of Elba.

It is a crushed and fretful Napoleon that Barry Jones portrays with Halide Wright as his mother. Arthur Montner has the second most important role at Fouché.

A Wise Director. Berthold Viertel, "The Wise Sex" director, after outlining the action in a particularly difficult scene, walks off the set and lets the actors go through with it in rehearsal without him. He appears for the actual recording shot, but by that time the scene has worked itself into the players' minds to such an extent that nine times out of ten, the take is good.

Mobbed by Russians. Nearly 1,000 Russians stormed the Paramount studios recently seeking roles in "The World and the Flesh," which will star George Bancroft with Miriam Hopkins.

TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA.

HONG KONG.

Queen's: "Susan Lenox," Greta Garbo and Clark Gable.

Central: "The Mad Parade."

King's: "Stepping Sisters."

World: "City Lights."

KOWLOON.

Star: "One Romantic Night," Lillian Gish.

COMING.

Queen's: "Black Coffee," "West of Broadway," "Kept Husbands."

Central: "To-night or Never," "Arrowsmith," "77, Park Lane."

King's: "Skyline," "Delicious," "Secrets of a Secretary," "Personal Maid."

World: "24 Heroes," "Ep. 5. Chinese picture," "Half Shot at Sunrise."

Star: "Eyes of the World," "Show of Shows," "General Crack," "City Lights."

"STEPPING SISTERS" AT THE KING'S. CLEVER ACTING AND FULL OF FUN.

Mirth reigns supreme at the King's Theatre where "Stepping Sisters," a rollicking comedy, is now showing. This Fox film tells the story of a former queen of burlesque who manages to hide her past until she meets two other daughters of the lights and appears under her own roof.

A typical multi-servanted, multi-roomed, multi-garaged and multi-millionaire estate facing Long Island Sound is the setting for the reunion of three ex-burlesque queens, accidentally brought together at a charity entertainment.

"Stepping Sisters" is brimming with fun and is filled with laughter. (Continued on previous column.)

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JOHN MILTAN

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JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

LILLIAN GISH

One Romantic Night

with

ROD LA ROCQUE

CONRAD HAGEL

MARIE DRESLER

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LOST

PROBABLY curled up in the corner of some verandah. Sport is a sadder and wiser dog than he was when he thought it would be fun to run away. Will whoever finds him spare \$1.00 to advertise the fact on this page so that his owner can claim him?

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A Quantity of Black wood Ware, One Iron Safe & Stand.
A Large quantity of Pots Plants.

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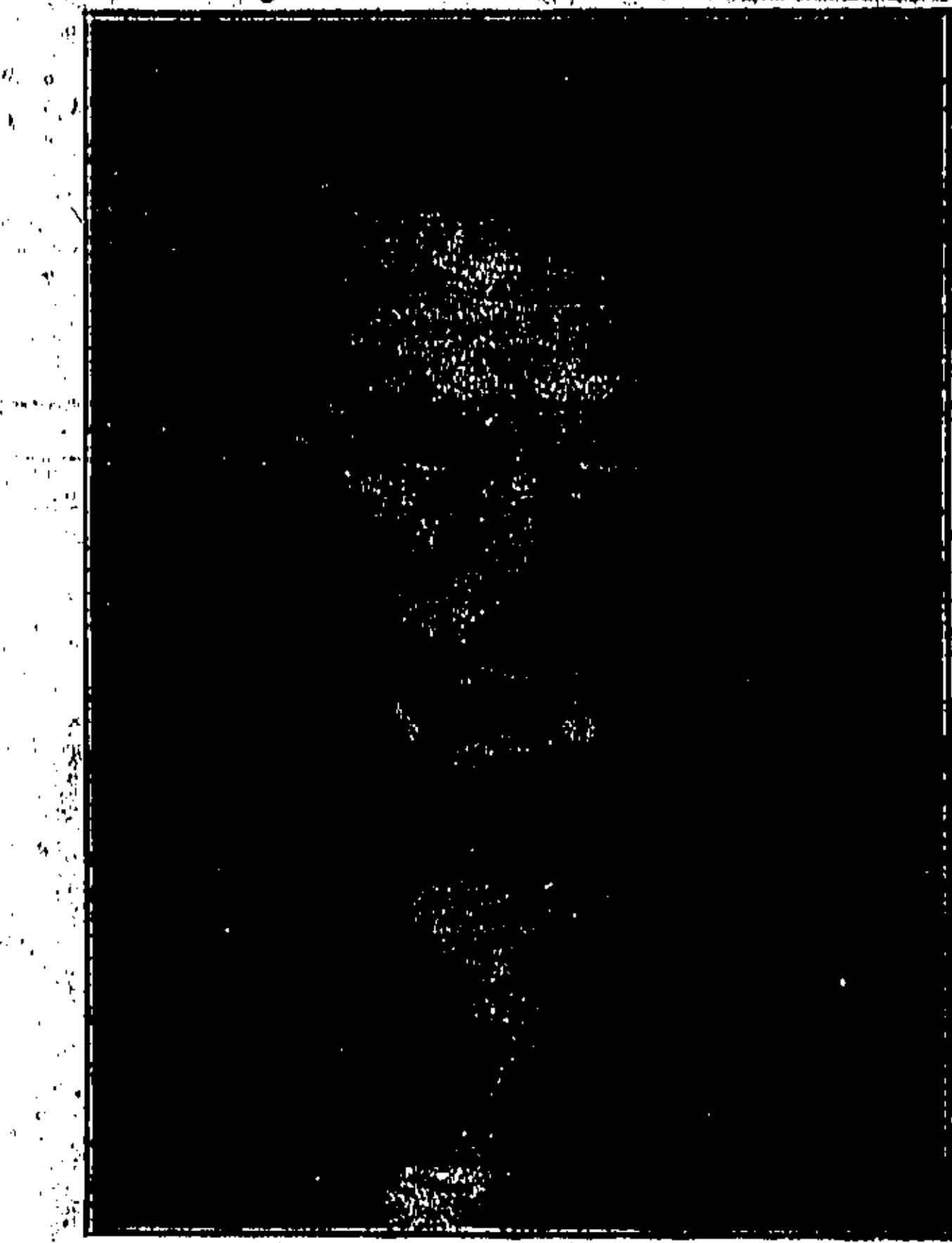
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JAPANESE WAR MINISTER ON MANCHURIAN SITUATION

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE NEW MANCHURIAN GOVERNMENT DEFINED

EARNEST DESIRE FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

We have received from the Japanese Information Bureau at Tientsin the following report of a conversation between Lieut. General Araki, Minister of War, and Mr. Babb, Associated Press correspondent, regarding the present situation in China. The interview took place on February 18, 1932.

"WE WILL NEVER CROSS THE SOVIET BORDER."

B.—Mr. Babb.
A.—Lieut. General Araki.
B.—Does Japan intend to keep the present strength of troops permanently in Manchuria?

A.—As we have the treaty right to maintain troops in Manchuria, we will of course maintain them within these limits. The question as to when we will maintain this garrison depends entirely on the situation. It is impossible to foresee what will happen in the future but as the situation in Manchuria and Mongolia has been changing since the initial incident in Manchuria, it is considered necessary to study again the military side of the question.

B.—What is the present strength of the military forces in Manchuria?

A.—The number of troops before the outbreak of the occurrence was 10,500 and after the occurrence there were another 11,000, making total of 21,500. However a number have already returned to Japan.

B.—Have you any intention of increasing the present garrison in Manchuria?

A.—This depends on the situation in Manchuria and therefore I cannot say. The present troops are in need of rest and therefore it may be necessary to relieve them by fresh troops.

B.—Have you any intention of sending a division from Japan to Korea to take the place of the Muro Division which is now in Manchuria?

A.—That question has never been considered.

Occupation of Manchuria Towns.

B.—Will the Japanese Army occupy permanently the following places which are outside the railway zone—Harbin, Chinchow, Kirin, Changhai, Taitshar, Tahushan, Tongshan, etc.?

A.—The troops stationed outside the railway zone have been sent as a temporary measure and the length of their stay depends entirely on the situation throughout the whole of Manchuria and Mongolia. At present these areas are full of fugitive soldiers and bandits who are active in disturbing the peace and have practically destroyed the economic life of the people. None of these places have yet got a new government which can maintain law and order and so not only have they asked the Japanese Army to suppress these fugitive soldiers and bandits, but we hope that by retaining troops in their present places, there will be a return of peaceful government.

B.—Has Japan got any intention of retiring from the Manchurian railway zone in near future?

A.—There is no intention of retiring from the railway zone. The stationing of troops along the railway line is in accordance with treaty rights.

B.—Will the Japanese Army continue to give indefinitely assistance and protection to provincial self-governments which have been established in Manchuria?

A.—We earnestly desire that the lands of Manchuria and Mongolia should have permanent peace and happiness. Therefore, I think that as a neighbouring country we should assist in a friendly way provided that this government does not violate the rights and interests of Japan and tries to establish a good government for its 30,000,000 people.

The New State.

B.—Do you intend ultimately to transfer the work of policing these areas to pro-Japanese leaders such as Chang Hui Pong, Ma Chan Shan, etc., who are co-operating with Japanese Army?

A.—Yes, provided that Chang Hui Pong, Ma Chan Shan, Yu Chong Shan, Wang Tien Chun etc. do not carry on in the corrupt illegal manner that the members of the former so-called military cliques did and loyally carry out the work of the new state.

B.—Have you any idea of carrying out any more military movements in North Manchuria?

A.—The movements of the Japanese Army have up to the present been entirely in order to suppress banditry and for self-defense. Provided that there is no threat to the life and property of our people and our army there will be no movement of military nature. Now the army of Ting Chao and Li Tu who have been secretly working at instigation of Chang Hui Pong has been driven back from the district of Harbin by the Tamon Division, and the result of this is that there is at last peace there. Also there is no military body to collide with the Japanese Army, there will be no fear of war in North Manchuria. However, fugitives, militia men and bandits appear here and there still, therefore, our army will be able to deal with them.

B.—Can you tell about the movement of the Tamon Division, whether it will stay in Harbin or whether it will advance along the Chinese Eastern Railway line in order to pursue the opposing forces, or will it proceed downwards along the Sagarai?

A.—This depends on the situation but we must at all costs punish the anti-Kirin Army, because it has killed one of our flying corps officers and has massacred, violated and looted the Koreans in Manchuria who are Japanese subjects. In addition, it has attacked our army stationed along the south line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, especially in Shuang Cheng Pu.

Japan and Russia.

B.—Do you believe there is any likelihood of clash between Japan and Soviet Russia by the occupation of Harbin as well as by the use and control of the Chinese Eastern Railway line?

A.—It depends entirely on the attitude of Soviet Russia and we have no intention to collide with her. I appreciate her strictly correct attitude shown towards Japan in regard to the movements of our army in north Manchuria. I think she fully understands the Japanese military movements there.

Communism which is highly respected in Soviet Russia is entirely opposed to our national policy, however, provided Soviet Russia does not prevent our army manœuvring freely, we will never invade the Soviet border. Besides, the authorities of Soviet Russia willingly agreed to the Japanese Army using the Chinese Eastern railway line, but the Japanese Army has never controlled that railway line.

B.—Does Japan intend to buy the south branch line of that railway?

A.—It is beyond my power to answer this question. I have never heard of such a plan.

B.—Does Japan intend to control the whole of the Chinese Eastern Railway?

A.—That has never been under consideration.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME

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ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese recorded programme.

12.30 p.m.—European programme of Victor records.

1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, mail notice, etc.

2 p.m.—Close down.
3 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.

3 to 6.20 p.m.—Children's concert.
7 to 10.30 p.m.—European programme of Victor records.

7 p.m.—Mail notice, etc.
7.03 to 7.45 p.m.—

Variety.

Orchestral—"Turkey in the Straw."

Orchestral—"The Irish Washerwoman"—Victor Concert Orchestra.—23131.

Song—"Nightingale Song"—Della Baker (Soprano).
Vocal Duet—"Listen to the Mocking Bird"—Alice Green and Raymond Dixon.—18889.

Song—"Let Me be Your Side Track"—Jimmie Rodgers.—23021.

Song—"Rodgers' Puzzle Record"—Jimmie Rodgers.—23021.

Clarinete Solo—"Riverside Stomp." Clarinet Solo—"Friendless Blues"—Douglas Williams.—V-39031.

Song—"Behind the Clouds"—Gene Austin (Tenor).
Chorus—"Just Around the Corner"—The Revelers.—19998.

Organ Solo—"Always"—Organ Solo—"Dinah"—Jesse Crawford.—30000.

9 p.m.—Local time and weather report.
7.45 to 8.35 p.m.—

A Concert.

Piano Solo—"Aufschwung" (Soaring) (Schumann).
Piano Solo—"Tango" (Albeniz).—Wilhelm Bachaus.—1445.

Song—"The Last Rose of Summer" (Moore).
Song—"Robin Adair" (Keppel).—Frances Alda (Soprano).—1198.

Violoncello Solo—"Intermezzo" (Vivaldi).
Violoncello Solo—"Serenata Napoletana" (Sgambati).—Pablo Casals.—1542.

Song—"Moonlight and Roses" (Black-More).
Song—"The Sweetest Call" (Troon-Morrow)—John McCorkin (Tenor).—1092.

Violin Solo—"Fair Rosemary" (Krausler).
Violin Solo—"Rondino" (Kreisler)—Fritz Kreisler.—1388.

Vocal Duet—"Song of Love" (Schubert and Berke)—Lucy Isabelle Marsh-Royal and Lucie Berke.—Lambert Murphy (Tenor).—4013.

Piano Solo—"Sous le Palmier" (Under the Palms) (Albeniz).
Piano Solo—"Cradle Song" (Brahms)—Alfred Cortot.—1271.

8.35 to 9.30 p.m.—

Operatic.

Song—"Thais" (Massenet)—Mistral Song (Dis-moi que je suis belle).

Song—"Thais" (Massenet)—Love Has Long Been a Rare Virtue (L'amour est une vort rare).—Maria Jeritza (Soprano).—1214.

Orchestral—"Die Fledermaus" (Johann Strauss)—The Bat—You and You.—Chicago Symphony Orchestra.—1431.

Song—"Rigoletto" (Verdi)—La donna è mobile.
Song—"Rigoletto" (Verdi)—Questa o quella.—Enrico Caruso (Tenor).—500.

Orchestral—"La Boheme" (Puccini)—Fantasia.—Victor Symphony Orchestra.—25371.

Song—"Otello" (Verdi)—Ave Maria.
Song—"Otello" (Verdi)—Willow Song.—Elizabeth Rothberg (Soprano).—7393.

Vocal Trio—"Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner)—Kurvinal! Ho! Say, Kurvinal!—W. Widdop (Tenor), H. Fry (Baritone) and K. McKenna (Soprano).—The London Symphony Orchestra.

Orchestral—"Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner)—Prelude.—London Symphony Orchestra.—9263.

Song—"Troisvonts" (Verdi)—Ah, si ben mio.
Song—"Marta" (Flotow)—Mappari.—Enrico Caruso (Tenor).—6002.

8.30 to 9.40 p.m.—Doctor Radio will give the 4th Clue of the Radio Treasure Hunt.

9.40 to 10.10 p.m.—"Sonata No. 9, in A Major" (Beethoven, Op. 47) played by Alfred Cortot and Jacques Thibaud.—M-72.

1st Movement—Adagio sostenuto—Presto.
2nd Movement—Andante con variazioni.

3rd Movement—Finale—Presto.
10.10 to 10.28 p.m.—

"Musical Comedy"
Selections from "Good News," Selections from "Topsy Turvy."

Victor Arden—Phil Ohman and his Orchestra.—36218.

Gems from "Follow Thru."
Victor Light Opera Group.—35970.

10.45 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press downs.

10.50 p.m. (approx.)—Close down. All records in the above European programmes are supplied by Messrs. Tsang Fook Piano Co.

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MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD

GOES TO MOUNTAIN RESORT

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, April 25.

Owing to the temporary adjournment of the Disarmament Conference, which is awaiting reports by experts, several statesmen have returned to their respective capitals. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to-day met his son Malcolm, who arrived at Geneva by air, and the Premier afterwards proceeded for a short rest to a resort in the Jura Mountains.

NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLES

SIR JOHN SQUIRES STUBBORN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 25. According to a message from St. John's, Newfoundland, Sir John Squires has decided, despite the serious demonstrations against his government recently, to continue to lead the government forces.

He will, however, be supported by only three members of his former Cabinet, six of the others having announced their intention to resign.

HELICOPTER FLIGHT

ENGLAND TO CAPE TOWN

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, April 25.

Mr. J. N. Young, an ex-Royal Air Force Officer, began the first long distance helicopter flight to-day when he left England for South Africa, 9,000 miles distant.

COLONEL B. SHORT POSTHUMOUS TITLE PROPOSED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, April 25.

It is reported that the Government intends conferring the posthumous rank of Colonel on "Bob" Short, the American aviator who was killed in an aerial battle with Japanese aircraft in February.

MARSHAL FENG'S RESIGNATION

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, April 25.

The Central Political Council has accepted the resignation of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang from the post of Minister for Home Affairs.

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"THE WORLD WIDE 'Y'"

MR. J. L. McPHERSON'S INTERESTING ADDRESS
AT ROTARY CLUB MEETING.

THE Y.M.C.A. A GREAT THING FOR THE FUTURE
OF CHINA.

"The World Wide 'Y'" was the subject of the talk at the meeting of the Rotary Club yesterday when Rotarian J. L. McPhereson gave a very interesting talk on the work carried out by the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the World.

The President of the Club, Sir William Hornell, in extending a welcome to the guests at the tiffin, said it was his happy lot to say welcome also to two new members—Rotarian G. W. Jeffries, of the Royal Observatory, and Rotarian M. J. M. Montargis, the well-known local exchange broker. Sir William added that M. Montargis was the first French member of the Club, and members of the Rotary Club could look forward to a very interesting talk from M. Montargis very soon. Being a brilliant linguist, M. Montargis would no doubt deliver his address in English instead of his native French.

TWENTY YEARS' WORK IN HONG KONG.

Before calling upon Rotarian McPhereson to address the meeting, Sir William Hornell extended a hearty welcome to the following guests—

Rotarian G. W. Greene, of the Canton Club, Rotarian William Yinson Lee of the Shanghai Club, Mr. Ma Man Fai, of the Sincere Co., Ltd., and Mr. E. W. Gran, of Shanghai.

Sir William then asked Rotarian Greene to say a few words to the gathering about the Canton Club, and in doing so, Mr. Greene said that the Canton Club felt that it was very closely related to the Hong Kong Rotary Club in that when they held their first meeting, the President of the Hong Kong Club and the Hon. Secretary, in the persons of Sir William Hornell and Mr. M. P. Key, respectively, made the trip to Canton to help them organise the Club.

The speaker continued that in Canton they had held their meetings on Tuesdays so that if any member of the Hong Kong Rotary Club should happen to be in Canton on any Tuesday, he felt sure that the Canton Rotarians would be very pleased to see them at their tiffin which was held on the steamer owned by the Steamboat Company which happened to be alongside the wharf on that day.

THE ADDRESS.

The President then called upon Rotarian McPhereson to address the meeting.

The latter said—

The Y.M.C.A. was founded in London in 1844 by a young Englishman, George Williams. From small beginnings it made steady growth, so that before the end of the long and useful life of its founder it had become practically world-wide, with 1,000,000 members. The number is now approximately 2,000,000, one-half of whom are in North America. Sir George Williams' name is held in honour wherever the Association is known. I have seen the George Williams' room in the Association College at Chicago. The Canadian Y.M.C.A. College at Montreal is called by his name. A George Williams' room is included in the building now under construction in Jerusalem. His picture hangs in two of our local buildings. After careful thought, the Y.M.C.A. selected Geneva for International Headquarters. Its example has been followed by the Y.W.C.A., the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, and others.

On the North American Continent, the Y.M.C.A. grew rapidly, for which growth two reasons, among several, may be mentioned: 1.—The soil otherwise was practically unoccupied. In European countries similar organizations arose, mostly with strong sectarian flavour. In North America 80 years ago the Y.M.C.A. had the field practically to itself and from the beginning was a laymen's institution, in which all sections of the community united their efforts. It has been demonstrated there, I believe, that one organization, with branches, adequately equipped and suitably staffed, can accomplish more than several institutions, even though the combined equipment and staff of the several are greater than those of the one.

2.—Early in its history in North America the Association was fortunate in coming under the leadership of able men in its directorate and staff, forward-looking men who thought, of the Y.M.C.A. as a movement to be advanced rather than a status quo to be maintained. Among the earliest of these men was Robert McBurney, a young Irishman who had emigrated to New York. Conceiving the Association as an all-round institution he was successful in erecting a building in New York, with facilities for the development of body and mind, as well as spirit. This became a model for the continent.

Another early leader was Richard Morse, nephew of the Morse of Electro-Magnetic Telegraph fame. Mr. Morse became General Secretary soon after leaving Yale, a position which he held for about 50 years. Even after retirement Uncle Richard, as he was affectionately called, was the trusted adviser of the Y.M.C.A.

The best known man is Dr. J. R. Mott. Soon after leaving college about 1890, he became associated with Mr. Morse and continued with the Y.M.C.A. until his retirement recently, notwithstanding the offer of other important posts. They wished to make him a Bishop. Several Universities wanted him for President. President Wilson offered him the post of Minister to China. These offers were declined on the ground that he could render his best service through the Y.M.C.A. Many honours came to Dr. Mott from educational and other institutions, the first, if I remember aright, a doctorate from Edinburgh University.

It has been stated in some quarters that money has made the North American Y.M.C.A. Obviously this is untrue. The essentials in an institution of this kind are brains and character. Support follows these qualities but does not produce them.

Under such leadership the North American Y.M.C.A. in time attained national importance. It became a real civic asset, freely acknowledged as such throughout both countries. Toronto has six branches; Montreal has nine, with 7,000 members and with more than 1,200 students in its college. When I was in Canada in 1928 the Montreal Association had a drive for funds for extension and within a week more than 225,000 were subscribed.

A Double Return.

Two examples will illustrate the attitude of the business community:

1.—The railways of Canada, both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National, at their own expense, have erected buildings at important points and handed them over to the Y.M.C.A., with an annual grant for upkeep. In 1928 I stopped at two—Field, on the Canadian Pacific, and Capreol, on the Canadian National.

The President of the Canadian Pacific, once criticized for giving shareholders' money to the Y.M.C.A., replied that it was fully justified, that for every dollar given to the Y.M.C.A. the Company received a double return!

2.—A few years ago the Y.M.C.A. building in one of the provincial capitals was enlarged and renovated at considerable cost, when a cyclone unexpectedly cut a swathe through the city, unroofing and otherwise damaging the reconstructed building. The Directors believed they would have to close, when the City Council voluntarily offered funds on loan, repayment to be made in instalments over a long period. The offer was accepted, payments were made regularly, until, when the debt was reduced to less than \$70,000, the Council offered to donate more than one-third if the Directors could raise the balance. This was done, and there was no word of criticism that public money had been misapplied. No one even wrote an anonymous letter to the papers. The citizens agreed with the city fathers that the Y.M.C.A. was a necessity.

But interest is not confined to cold corporations. During my last visit to Canada, when entering one of our buildings, an elderly gentleman came out. The Secretary asked if I had noticed this man, and went on to say: "We had a notice in a newspaper that we should like \$5,000 to equip a camp site for boys. That old gentleman came to tell me that some time ago he put \$5,000 in his will for the Y.M.C.A. but would like the boys to have it now if the Association could see its way to pay him a small interest on it during his life. He was apologetic in mentioning the 4 per cent, and said he really needed that income in order to live." That is the spirit that makes a Y.M.C.A.

When it was finally decided to undertake foreign work at least three conditions were made—

1.—Each local Association must manage its own affairs.
2.—It must provide all its support locally, excepting the salaries of the foreign secretaries.
3.—The foreign secretaries must be considered as loan only, to be gradually withdrawn. (I have used the original name of foreign secretary.) They are now called "fraternal secretaries."

The "Y" and the Church.

These conditions are being carried out by the Y.M.C.A. In every place where the Y.M.C.A. is managed and supported. The importance of this extends beyond the Association. A distinguished leader of the Church in China once told me that in his opinion this basic principle of the Y.M.C.A. had influenced very largely the whole Chinese Church in the matter of self-support, self-government and self-propagation, such as Bishop Currie described in his interesting address some months ago. With reference to withdrawals, at one time the Y.M.C.A. had 120 fraternal secretaries in China and Hong Kong. The number is now reduced to forty.

The work in China began in 1895, with the arrival in Tientsin of Dr. Willard Lyon. Dr. Lyon retired only last year, leaving behind a strong, wide-spread institution. In his book, "China and Britain," R. O. Hall, of Oxford, says: "The Y.M.C.A. has in China a much stronger and more influential position even than in Britain. It does the work that is carried on in England by such various organizations as the Adult School Movement, Student Christian Association, University Settlements, etc. Having a membership of nearly 50,000, and centres in every town of importance, it is the largest and strongest organization with the single exception of the Kwok Man Tong."

Athletics.

Athletics received their first national impetus in 1910, that being the year of the National Exhibition which drew thousands from all parts of the country. The Y.M.C.A. obtained permission to hold a national athletic contest in the Exhibition grounds. For the purpose of competition the country was divided into North, South, East, West, and Centre. I went up in charge of the Southerners, who won the football championship and some track events. One incident is fresh in my memory. Illustrative of changes which have taken place. In the high jump one of our students cleared nicely but, at the critical moment, his queue came unbound and dislodged the bar.

The second push came with the organizing of the Far Eastern Olympic Games in 1913 on the initiative of the Manila Y.M.C.A., who sent a representative to China and Japan to secure co-operation. As China had no national athletic organization, the Y.M.C.A. assembled the team and sent it to Manila. The expenses of the southern contingent were provided by an overdraft on the promises of a friend whose gift did not materialize until after the competitors had returned. Fortunately for me it was forthcoming eventually.

In 1915 the second Far Eastern Games were held in Shanghai and were again managed by the Y.M.C.A. For the first time and up to now the last, China won the largest number of points, due chiefly to the Hong Kong players, who secured more than half of China's total.

About the time of these games, or a little later, a National Athletic Organization was formed, when the Y.M.C.A., having accomplished its task, dropped out of the management but still gives its hearty co-operation.

Health Work.

In health work our local Association can claim the honour of leadership. With the valuable help of Dr. Francis Clark, M.O.H., at the time, health lectures and other propaganda were begun. This work attracted attention not only in China, but also farther afield. A Health League in England asked for a report of it.

Health work received a new impetus when the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. formed a Health Department and Dr. Peter became its head in 1918. In this capacity he pioneered health education through books, pamphlets, posters, exhibits and demonstrated lectures. Dr. Peter was a genius in getting suitable posters and in designing apparatus. One of his most convincing lectures was on tuberculosis, from the ravages of which some one had formed the estimate that there was a death in China every 37 seconds. Dr. Peter made these figures real by having as he lectured a mechanical man appear on the platform beside him. At the end of 37 seconds the platform opened, a coffin appeared, the man fell into it and went below, while another stepped through the curtain to take his place. After this had gone on for some time, even the least intelligent or interested in the audience began to ask what it was all about. Of course, at times there was a misfire. In his lecture on "Flies Kill People," Dr. Peter threw on the screen a picture of a fly magnified to an enormous size, when an old lady was heard to remark: "If the Westerners have flies like that in their country no wonder they fear them. We are not afraid of the little flies in China." Dr. Peter's work attracted wide attention in China and elsewhere. He was invited to take his apparatus to India and to give important health conferences. It led in 1920 to the formation of the China Council on Textile Education, in which the Y.M.C.A. is one of the leading bodies united in this line. (Continued on Page 14.)

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STORY OF THE "ETERNAL TRIANGLE"

VILLAGE ROAD MURDER RE-CONSTRUCTED: CROWN SUGGESTS JEALOUSY AND REVENGE AS MOTIVE.

TREMENDOUS PUBLIC INTEREST EVINced AT PROCEEDINGS AT MAGISTRACY: CROWDED COURT HEARS THE OPENING.

GIRL WOOD IN HONG KONG, SINGAPORE AND SHAI: "I WILL NEVER LET YOU TWO LIVE HAPPILY."

Tremendous public interest was evinced at the proceedings, which commenced yesterday, in which a young Chinese, Cheng Kwok Yau, aged 20, is charged with having procured a certain person unknown, to murder George Fung.

All sections of the community were represented in the big crowd which filled the Court to overflowing. Every seat and all standing room was taken up long before 2.30 p.m., the time fixed for the hearing. Special policemen had to be employed to keep the big crowds from crashing their way into the Court and although a large number was turned away, they hung hopefully round the Courts for the two hours during which the case was heard, hoping to be fortunate enough to get the first details of how the case had gone.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and took no less than an hour and fifteen minutes to open his case, a full report of his opening being given below. In the course of his speech he said that this was one of the "eternal triangle" cases and suggested that jealousy and revenge were the motives for the murder.

Mr. Geo. K. Hall Britton appeared for the defence while Mr. Peter Sin watched the case on behalf of Edward Zimmern, who is mentioned in the Public Prosecutor's opening as a person who had acted as "bodyguard" to the accused, and who is likely to be called as a Crown witness.

CROWN'S STORY OF POISON PLAN

Mr. Lindell: I propose with your permission to open this case at some considerable length as I consider it desirable that the Crown should at the earliest possible moment put all its cards on the table and make clear to the defence the exact nature of the charge that has to be met. I would therefore ask your indulgence if I take considerable time for that opening.

On March 24, last, about 8.30 p.m., a young man named Fung Tack Hing, or Fung Hing and usually known by the name of George Fung, a member of a well-known Hong Kong family, left the house of a friend at 14, Shan Kwong Road, in the company of a girl named Lai Ming Fai, to whom I propose, for the sake of brevity, to refer to by the name of Fay, a girl with whom he was cohabiting and whom he proposed to marry. They started to walk down Shan Kwong Road towards the Race Course. They had gone only about 100 yards when an unknown assassin shot Fung in the back from behind at very close quarters. The bullet penetrated the left lung and the heart muscle with the result that he died about three quarters of an hour later.

It will be the Crown's case that the commission of this dastardly and cowardly murder was procured by the accused who had very good reasons to hate Fung and had been plotting his death: that the crime had been in fact a crime *passional* and the accused found this desperately inhuman method of solving one form of the "eternal triangle" and avenged himself on the man, Fung, who had supplanted himself in the affections of Fay, one whom he had regarded, if not as his wife, certainly as his property.

The Story.

This story begins in 1928... the story as it will be told by the girl Fay herself. In that year she came to Hong Kong with her father as a member of a theatrical troupe and they gave certain performances here in aid of charity. The chairman of the association that was interested in these performances was a friend of the accused and through him the other members of the troupe and Fay herself met the accused. He appears from the start to have taken an interest in her and when the troupe moved on to Singapore he saw them off and gave the girl certain small presents. Subsequently letters passed between them—letters of an ordinary character, but early in 1929 accused followed the girl to Singapore where he found her staying with her father and stayed with them for some months. With her father's consent he took her and another girl on a jaunt up-country for three weeks and during that time he proposed marriage to her and was accepted. No intimacy occurred between the parties. They became engaged and he gave her an engagement ring. It was agreed when her father, on his return to Singapore, had given his consent, that the marriage should not be carried out until the accused had reached the age of 21. So far as my evidence goes he is now not quite 21.

In about June 1929, the troupe returned to Shanghai and Hong Kong. Accused accompanied them as far as this port. He left the ship here and again renewed his promise of marriage on the understanding that he hoped to get together enough money to be married in a few years' time. Three months

later, in September, 1929, he appeared in Shanghai, bringing with him, I understand, the sum of \$50,000, and lived for a time with the girl Fay and her father.

Fung Appears on Scene.

It was at this moment, during this period, that the deceased, George Fung, appeared on the scene. He was a friend at that time of the accused and occasionally visited him. In about February 1930, Fay's father left for Peking, leaving her in Shanghai, apparently in charge of the accused—admittedly a rather curious situation. The accused took the girl to live with him at two different addresses. In fact they set up house together and practically passed as husband and wife. The girl, however, will tell (and this is corroborated by other witnesses who have heard the same thing from the actual lips of the accused), that they were never intimate, partly on account of the fact that the accused was suffering from a disease and partly on account of the girl's jealousy of other women. At that time, admittedly, she was fond of the accused. Owing to quarrels and jealousy she threatened more than once to leave him but the threat was not with the counter-threat that he would shoot her if she did. He had at that time several guns on the premises that they were occupying in Shanghai.

In about April, 1930, the accused left Shanghai, heavily in debt. Two or three months later, on receipt of a cable from him, Fay followed him to Hong Kong and she was provided here by him with a flat in Kowloon. She still regarded herself as engaged to marry him and though he visited her every day she still says he never spent the night at the flat and there was still no intimacy, particularly because at this time, accused was heavily smoking opium.

During the period that she was actually living with the accused in Shanghai and after his departure and again, while she was living in Nathan Road, she saw nothing of the deceased, George Fung.

The First Meeting.

About September, 1930, the girl returned to Shanghai for a time, and while there again saw Fung once or twice, but does not appear to have attracted him in any particular way. In February 1931, she returned to Hong Kong with her mother and a girl named Bessie Au, a schoolmate of hers, and all lived with her under the accused's protection at 79, Wongsichong Road. Very shortly after her arrival here, on the First Day of the Third Moon last year, Fay met Fung for the first time in Hong Kong, he and the accused being then still good friends.

Within a month of that day it appears that the two (Fay and Fung) had fallen in love with one another, and had exchanged vows of devotion. In the weeks that followed the accused was absent a good deal on visits to Macao and Canton, and in that period the two girls went out a good deal with Fung, though Fay and Fung were rarely alone.

At this period, about May of last year, the girl states that the accused was already beginning to show signs of jealousy. In about that same month, May 1931, the accused took Fay to see a house in Stubbs

Road which he told her he had bought and was to be ready for them when they were finally married and renewed his promise to marry her and the wedding was fixed for April of this year.

About that same month the girl Bessie Au went back to Shanghai, and after that it seems Fay and Fung were out alone together frequently, that the jealousy of the accused grew and there were frequent quarrels between him and the girl, followed by reconciliations.

In September 1931, another schoolmate of Fay, and a sister of Bessie, named Annie Au, came down from Shanghai, the rest of the household having then moved from 79, Wongsichong Road, to 50, Village Road, where they were still living in February.

No Money.

Annie Au and Fay, she will tell you, went out a lot together and Annie very soon learned of the situation that had arisen between the girl and the accused. Fung and the girl had frequently in her presence spoken of getting married but the difficulty and stumbling block was that neither of them had any money. So the matter carried on until they came to a crisis last February.

On February 20, there was one of the usual slight quarrels between Fay and the accused over Fung, which ended in accused throwing himself out of the house saying he was going to Canton. On the next day, February 21, Fay and Fung went to a tea-dance at the Repulse Bay Hotel. Whilst they were there, an amah from 50, Village Road, arrived with a message for the girl, in consequence of which she immediately drove back to Wongsichong in one of the accused's cars. On her way back, while descending the cross-island road on the north side of Wongsichong, she met the accused's Austin 7 (No. 4) coming up the hill. Both cars stopped and the accused and the girl each got out. There was then a scene between the two. He accused her of what practically amounted to infidelity and demanded back all the jewellery he had ever given her. She then and there took off what gifts of his she was wearing, and handed them back to him including her engagement ring and accompanied him back to 50, Village Road. He there repeated his accusations against her and struck and beat her with the result that she went next morning to see a doctor.

As a result of this quarrel and assault, Fay determined once and for all to leave the accused and on the next day, February 22, she did leave him and threw in her lot with the deceased. The deceased found rooms at the Nathan Hotel in Kowloon where he put up the girl, her mother and two young cousins of hers from Shanghai, in two rooms, Nos. 380 and 408 and he himself lived in another room, 412. Within a week of that day, about the end of February, it is impossible to fix the exact date, the couple, Fung and the girl, were so deeply in love with one another that they had come to occupy the same room.

Jewellery Returned.

The girl will tell you that this was the first time in her life that she had ever been intimate with any

man. During that week, Fay arranged by telephone a meeting with the accused at the Hongkong Hotel to which meeting she took the rest of the jewellery that she had not yet returned to him and at that meeting she brought him to let her live in peace for good and all. To that request she got the following: "I will never let you two live happily. I will spend all my money in preventing it."

On March 4, a point I bring out in as much as it corroborates certain other evidence, the two, Fay and Fung, went together to a tea-dance at the Repulse Bay Hotel and saw the accused there with a large party including the girl, Bessie Au. On March 16, the two young cousins of the girl returned to Shanghai, leaving only the mother, the girl and Fung living at the Nathan Hotel and by this time Fung and the girl were cohabiting together regularly. They had in fact arranged to get married in Swatow on April 3. On the 18th or thereabouts of March, Fung and the girl were noticed to leave their room very early one morning in response to a telephone call which they found did not concern them. On returning to their room they found the accused sitting inside 408, which was otherwise empty, with his arms folded, staring at them, though he made no other gesture and spoke no words. On the night of the 20th, while these two were in room 404, a knock came at the door. The girl brought Fung not to go to the door to answer it. The voice said there was a letter for them. Other evidence will show what the nature of that little episode was. Coming finally to the 24th of March, the two, Fay and Fung, spent most of the day together, going too and from Hong Kong and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hong Kong Hotel, they met a friend who invited them to a dinner at the King's Restaurant. They arranged to meet him there at about 8.30 p.m. and they then proceeded to Wongsichong to No. 14, Shan Kwong Road, where lived a friend of theirs named Chan Wing Yung. They arrived at 8.30. About 7 p.m., Fay received a telephone message which she recognised over the wire as the voice of her amah who had accompanied her down from Shanghai and had lived in the household since and was then living at 50, Village Road. About 8 p.m. that amah came across with a letter which was not addressed to her at all but was addressed to one of her cousins. That point is of some significance inasmuch as it shows that at that hour, 7 p.m., the amah of the accused's household knew exactly where the girl was and hence, probably where George Fung was to be found.

The Fatal Night.

About 8.30 p.m., as I stated in my opening, the couple left Chan Wing Yung's house at 14, Shan Kwong Road, and proceeded to Hong Kong to keep their appointment. It was a very unfortunate thing that on many previous occasions they had left their house, their friend, Chan, had given them a lift in his car up to town, but on that particular night, he did not feel like going out and therefore the couple walked down Village Road to get a tram. When they were about half way down to a side street, called Yick Yam Street, the girl happened to turn her head, and noticed some three or four yards behind them a man following. That man she saw was dressed in European style clothing and had his hat pulled down over his face. She did not know the man but she is quite emphatic he was no one whom she knew and equally emphatic that the man was not accused. They had gone perhaps fifty yards further when there came from just behind her a flash and a bang. She realised at once what had happened but was so perturbed that she did not see or attempt to see what had happened to the gunman. She had no idea of what happened to him; her sole thoughts were with Fung. Curiously enough, Fung himself does not appear to have realised that he was injured. She supported him to a house at the entrance of Yick Yam Street, where friends of theirs named Tom were living, and helped him up to the first floor landing. At that point before they gained admission to the floor, Fung suddenly collapsed and she realised then to the full what had happened. She rushed down the stairs screaming and there met Dr. S. O. Ho, who, fortunately at the moment, happened to be at the Young Wo Nung Home and had heard the shot and had come over at once to see if he could be of any assistance. On his advice she went straight to Mr. Chan's place to call assistance and was by him taken in his car to the West-Police Station where a preliminary report was made. She was accompanied back to the spot by Detective Sergeant Kennedy and it was then discovered that about 9 p.m., Fung was in the Young Wo Nung Home and was dying. In fact, he died about 9.30 p.m.

Police Informed.

The girl did not see him in the Nung Home but went back with Sergeant Kennedy to No. 3 Police Station and it then appeared that she telephoned to 50, Village Road, to make certain inquiries.

That, sir, is the story so far as the girl Fay can take it. There is one other point which I wish to emphasize with regard to her evidence and that is that as far as she knows, the man George Fung, had no other enemy—no other person in the world would wish to do him harm other than the accused.

Meanwhile, accused had begun to plot Fung's death. Now, I must admit that the evidence of this plot is based on what I cannot describe otherwise than as tainted evidence. It is that of two witnesses who admit having advised and encouraged the accused in his nefarious scheme but, as they allege, with the object of leading him on and leading him on not to do murder, but in order that they themselves might blackmail him whatever happened.

As the first Extraordinary Meeting, on March 5 last, one Edward Zimmern, the obvious black sheep of a well-known and much respected Hong Kong family, came into the picture. According to his story, he was introduced to the accused at the South China Athletic Club on that day for the first time and went with him to the races. The same evening he was given dinner by the accused and afterwards, at a Chinese Club, was engaged by the accused as what he called his "bodyguard" at \$40 a month. He was a man of no occupation and readily accepted this employment. At the time, he will tell you, the accused said: "You talk too much—there must be no talking in my service—I have many enemies—you must keep your eyes open."

At Repulse Bay.

On the next day, Zimmern accompanied accused to Repulse Bay. Before going into the Hotel he was told to sit at a separate table in order that Fung and the girl, if there, might not see him in the company of the accused. You will remember, sir, that the girl Fay states that she did go to Repulse Bay with Fung on that day. Fung and the girl, according to the Zimmern's story, were there. He already knew Fung personally but so far he had no idea of any ill-feeling with the accused. From that day, Zimmern continued to act as bodyguard to the accused, meeting him in the afternoon every day, going round to clubs and gambling houses and accompanying him home at night. Zimmern would tell you of conversations that he overheard somewhere about the date of March 7 between the accused and Bessie Au, the girl I have already mentioned, when they were together in a car. The conversation went something like this: "Fung has taken Fay from me. If you want to have anything to do with me you must have no more to do with her."

About the same time, Zimmern had his first direct conversation with the accused on the subject of Fung and the accused told him that Fung had taken the girl from him though the girl had been his for six years—a girl who had been a virgin and was still a virgin and whom he still wanted to marry.

Somewhere about March 16, on one occasion, Zimmern will say that the accused appeared very excited and worried. He had been gambling heavily and losing heavily and that night on his way home he wanted to do harm to Fung and asked Zimmern if he could procure a knife, saying he wanted to go over to the Nathan Hotel where both of them knew Fung and the girl had taken up their abode, and have it out with Fung there and then. He told Zimmern he had been shadowing Fung and wanted to get him right away. Zimmern claimed to have dissuaded him on that occasion and actually waited for fifteen minutes outside in Village Road in case he came out to go over to Kowloon and do violence.

Fake Telephone Message.

In fact, it appears, from what accused told Zimmern the next day, that accused did go over to Kowloon that night, or very early the next morning and did see the two, Fung and Fay, together, and that one is entitled to assume, is the occasion when the girl speaks of when she and Fung were brought out of their room by a fake telephone message.

The next day, when Zimmern and the accused met again, accused informed Zimmern that he had been over there and had actually threatened the two. He said he had been drinking heavily and could not sleep. At the same time, accused repeated that he had two men always dogging Fung's footsteps and that he would give \$10,000 if someone would kill him. The next day, Zimmern says, as nothing had happened, he suggested that he and his friends might take a hand in "killing" up Fung. To this course the accused agreed, and on that occasion a party was arranged in Kowloon for the night of March 20, a Sunday. (Continued on Page 10.)



Spring Cleaning

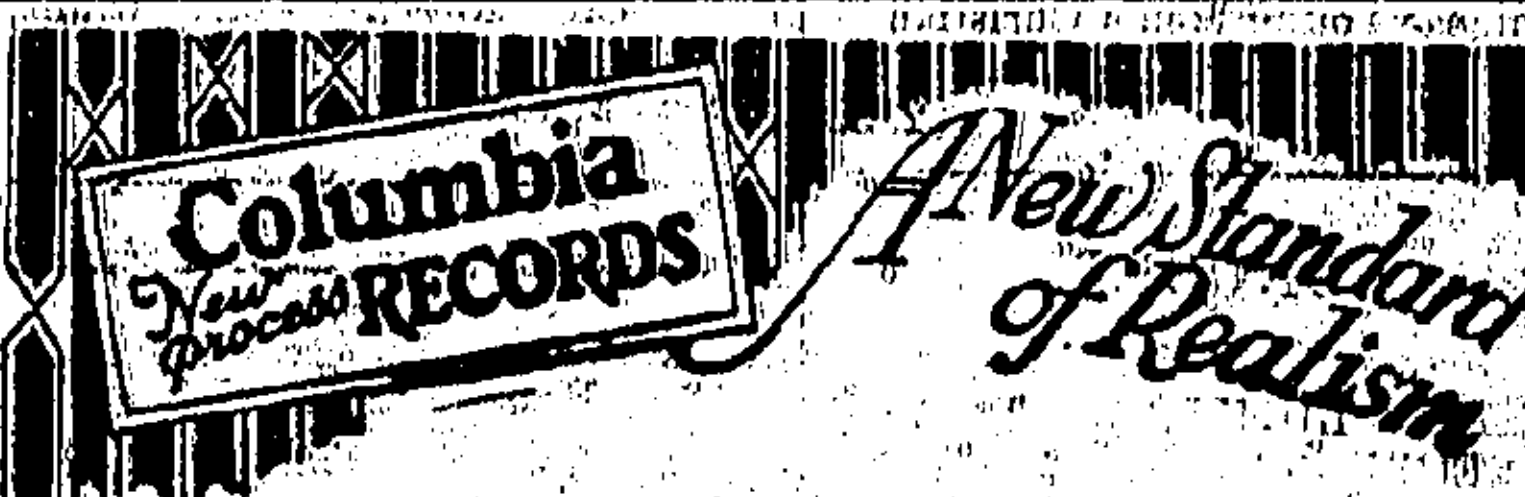
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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our firm is appointed Sole Agents and Distributors for China, for Vix Humidifiers and Gassifiers, invented by WALTER G. CRITCHLOW, Wheaton, U.S.A. We have appointed Mr. C. J. DE SCHIPPER as our Sales Manager.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
ASSOCIATED WITH IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, LTD.

SENDERS of telegrams are hereby notified that from 1st May, 1932 and until further notice the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollar 0.88 to equal Gold Franc 1.00.

F. V. JENSEN, C. O. CLARKE, Manager, Manager.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Council of St. Stephen's College, Hong Kong, intend at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong for the enactment of a Bill for the incorporation of St. Stephen's College.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1932.

T. S. O. & HODGSON, Solicitors for the St. Stephen's College, Hong Kong.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong intend at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong for the enactment of a Bill for the incorporation of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1932.

T. S. O. & HODGSON, Solicitors for the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong.

CONCERT.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER RECREATION CLUB. King's Park Enclosure. BAND OF F.M.S. "CORNWALL" and several WELL KNOWN LOCAL ARTISTS. Saturday, 30th April, 1932, 9.00 p.m. Admission \$1.10 (including tax).

THE MACAO JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

RACE MEETING, 8th MAY, 1932, AT MACAO.

THIS MEETING will be held as the POSTPONED MEETING OF 17th APRIL, and all conditions (Handicaps etc.) will hold as applicable to this Meeting as if it had been held on the 17th April.

The Two Dollars Cash Sweepstake for the 5th Race on 8th May, 1932, will be drawn on the 5th Race of this Meeting.

By order of the Stewards

W. L. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 26th April, 1932.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, 30th APRIL, 1932, commencing at 1.45 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.15 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No one without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (Both including Tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for Payment of All Owing, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

On No Pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered from the No. 1 Boy in advance. Telephone 9120.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00, including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price. The Tax, Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Perimeter of the Happy Valley Jockey Club during the Race Meeting. Tickets will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP, Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 26th April, 1932.

AS THE SUN RAYS



YEAST-VITE THROWS OUT INDIGESTION

Though you may not recognise the first symptoms of indigestion, lack of concentration, no enjoyment in life—you may have a little indigestion frequently. Take a Yeast-Vite tablet sometimes and observe the difference in yourself.

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WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, at 5 p.m. yesterday, state:—

The anti-cyclone continues moving eastward, it is now centred to the S.W. of Tokyo. Local forecast:—E. winds, moderate; fair generally, some coastal fog.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 27, 1932.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Great Britain has long been known for its excellent cotton and woolen textiles, but it is only in the last two decades that it has advanced to leadership in the new industry of rayon, as artificial silk is now generally termed. The industry, being a new one, it has flourished in the post-war period when other textile industries had a hard struggle. But when the post-war depression intensified into the world-wide financial crisis of 1930-31 even this flourishing British industry experienced the distresses common to all trades. Now, at the opening of 1932, there is a feeling in this industry that the "worst is over" so far as Great Britain is concerned, though the situation is such as to temper optimism with a large measure of caution.

The structure of the British rayon industry is that of many other trades at this moment, that is to say that there is one very large company at the head, Messrs. Courtauld, whose operations are on such a scale as to influence the whole of the rest of the industry. This company not only has factories in Great Britain, but its own rayon firms, throughout the world. Its capital is reckoned in millions of pounds. The chairman's speech at its annual meeting is one of the most important rayon events of the year, and it has come to be regarded as the barometer for the industry. It is encouraging, therefore, to those who are anxiously looking for signs of a commercial revival to find the chairman, at the recent annual meeting of the company, giving what may be called an optimistic short-term forecast. The conditions of the in-

dustry in Great Britain are, of course, exceptional, in that the depression of this country from the gold standard of currency has tended to discourage imports, while at the same time the Abnormal Imports Act also affects the British industry a certain amount of protection. But that the recovery of the demand for rayon is not confined to Great Britain is evident from the chairman's remark that a great Italian company in which the British firm has an interest has attained a position of financial stability and has a promising future. Prices throughout Europe, and, indeed, the world, however, are very low, the fundamental cause of this being the fact, that the world's capacity for the production of rayon is greatly in excess of requirements.

Last year, despite all the unfavourable economic factors, the rayon industry continued to progress. The year opened quietly, but the second quarter proved to be an active period. Following the change-over from the gold standard a big buying movement took place, and most of the rayon yarn producing companies booked business for some months ahead. Towards the end of the year following the new anti-dumping duties, an active demand grew up for rayon yarns, which proved to be a big advantage to manufacturers of rayon hose and gloves. Production reached the record figure of 3,260,000 lbs. in November, which was 1,000,000 lbs. larger than in October, and some 600,000 lbs. in excess of the previous record figure—that of October, 1929.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of last year was the attainment of greater stability of prices, though this remark applies chiefly to viscose products, and not to acetate and cuprammonium. At the company meeting referred to, the chairman stated that his company was within measurable distance of full production, and that if present sales could be maintained the company would be satisfied with the existing range of prices.

The present year has started well for the British export of rayon, as may be seen by comparing February, 1932, with the same month in 1931. (1932 being leap year it had of course, one extra working-day.) Rayon yarn was exported in February, 1932, to the extent of 534,293 lbs. as against 503,432 lbs. in 1931. All-rayon fabric exports were 92,477 lbs., as against 81,307 lbs. Mixture fabrics were 687,510 lbs. as compared with 548,912 lbs. Owing apparently to the new abnormal import duties, rayon mixture fabrics imported in February, 1932, were only 71,374 lbs. as against 553,293 lbs. a year ago. Other rayon imports remained steady or increased in amount.

PIECE GOODS DISPUT.

A WAY OUT PROPOSED.

A conference has been held between the Chairman of the Piece Goods Sub-Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman and three members of the Chinese Piece Goods Guild with a view to ascertaining the Guild's main objections to the conditions of the present standard form of contract, and the reasons why members of the Guild are in some cases refusing to "sign" contracts already entered into, under the old terms.

The second of these points occupied most of the time of the meeting, which lasted for several hours. The Guild representatives said that the reason they had been insisting upon a contract minus the old conditions was that they desired to emphasize the necessity for a revision of the existing contract. They were quite willing, as a compromise, to have a clause added to the "blank" contract, making it clear that the sale was actually under the old terms, providing that the old terms were not rectified.

The Chamber of Commerce is interested in all matters of this kind, and is anxious to bring about a meeting of opinion as to the policy to be pursued. It is thought that there will be no necessity to call another "mass" meeting of the trade. Several firms have already conceded the dealers' "save-face" device and the Piece Goods Committee of the Chamber remarks that "the technical difference between getting the full contract chopped and one which says that the terms are those of the full contract is so slight that it seems to the Committee hardly worth while standing out for use of the printed forms."

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who imparts to us the above information, states that he hopes to be in possession of one hundred firms' opinions by mid-day to-day.

THE QUESTION.

And on the morning of the day after, I got me up early and climbed to the top of an exceedingly high mountain, and sat me down. The mist was dense and swirled and eddied around and about me in ever-changing forms, and it seemed to me as I sat there, that scenes from my past life and pictures of people I had known, shaped themselves in the mist, and presently, indeed, the whole of my past life lay plain before me, pictured in the mist, and the knowledge that it brought me was not pleasing, for I could see therein naught to be proud of, and much of which to be ashamed. Alas, it was a depressing vision! For even in palliation of a life empty of successful effort, I could not shew that I had ever succeeded the sick in his extremity or given of drink to a parched soul.

And so, having this bitter knowledge of inadequacy thrust out plainly before me, I continued to sit, and mused thereon:—Whether a life so lived were of any benefit at all to the community in which I existed; and if not, what excuse could reasonably be put forward for its being and its continuance.

And it came to pass that, as I thus deeply pondered the matter, there came over me a feeling that I was not alone, and I looked and beheld: outlined in the mist, was the dim presentment of a face and presently, to my astonished gaze, the face grew clearer and yet more clear, and glorious, and I saw the lips move, and lo! a voice came forth therefrom, the Voice spake as follows:—

"Whilst thou art in life—live! but die not while living."

The doubts which beset thee are easily resolved:

If thou hast ever entirely forgot thyself in loving

Another, or shalt ever do so, for even the smallest space

Of time, then thy life has been worth the living."

The Voice was stilled, the lips ceased their movement, the face faded away and I was sitting on the mountain top with those words still ringing in my ears.

And I arose and descended the mountain in better heart for the Voice had given me the answer.

J.W.

GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

LEAVING FOR HOME NEXT WEEK.

His Excellency the Governor departs for Home leave on Friday, May 6, on which date he will arrive at Queen's Pier at 11 a.m.

The departure will be unofficial, but His Excellency will be pleased to see any who may wish to be present. Ordinary dress will be worn.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

The Hong Kong dollar was quoted yesterday at 1s. 3d., an increase of a farthing on Monday's figure.

It is advertised that Mr. J. D. Thomson has been appointed secretary of the Dairy Farm and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

The total output of the Kai-lan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 9 amounted to 117,163 metric tons, and the sales during the period to 91,947 metric tons.

The Consul for Japan and Mrs. T. Yoshida, leg to announce that, in celebration of the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, a reception will be held at their home, 7a, Conduit Road, on Friday, April 29, from 12.45 to 1.30 o'clock.

The Cheero Club held its last dance of the season at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant on Monday night. There was a very large gathering present and the most enjoyable time was spent. The dance was a special one for Service Men, the music being supplied by Mr. G. W. True's "Cheero Band."

Fung Yau, the driver of a public motor-car, was fortunate in escaping with only a ducking when his vehicle fell over the Praya into the harbour about midnight on Monday. It was stated that the car was partly submerged in the water and the driver managed to get clear and scrambled back to the steps in Blake Pier.

Tale of the Day.

The porter ran along the platform as the train began to move off to give a passenger the ticket he had got for her.

"Here's your ticket, ma'am; six shillings it cost," he gasped.

"Here's six shillings, my mun," said the duster lady, leaning out of the carriage window. "Keep the tuppence for yourself."

Catholic Censors.

With the approval of the Jesuit congregation of Cracow, a Polish Catholic priest has just published a book entitled "What to Read." It deals with over a thousand authors and nearly 7000 books.

English and American writers are severely handled. Galsworthy is described as "a narrow-minded author living in an ethical world of his own without a god." H. G. Wells "is spreading immoral views among the reading public." Arnold Bennett should not be read "on account of his vulgar realism."

Strangely enough even for so severe a censor, Dickens is condemned for "describing love scenes too boldly."

Hard on Americans.

The Polish Father is even more scathing about American writers. Less than a baker's dozen escape his condemnation. Those approved include: Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain, Booth, Tarkington, O. Henry, Edgar Ferber, Helen Keller and Sinclair Lewis.

Charlie Chaplin, who figures in the list of writers, is described as "an author afflicted with the mania of greatness."

Salvation Army in Paris.

More than 2000 people find shelter every night in the hostels and other buildings belonging to the Paris section of the Salvation Army, and another thousand spend the night in the old bastions which this organization rents for this purpose. In addition, soup and bread are distributed to about 1800 people daily. M. A. Peyron, the Commissioner General for France and Belgium, is now planning to rent a building which would shelter 240 men. The Salvation Army has a fine record of accomplishments to its credit in Paris. It owns, among other buildings, the Palais de la Femme which provides lodgings for 750 women; the Palais du Peuple which houses 470 guests, and two other buildings which are in course of construction: the Foyer de Jeune Homme which will provide a home for 125 young men and the Cité de Refuge.

Gizah Pyramid Bare Of Important Finds.

Entering the chamber of the newly discovered pyramid at Gizah which is being excavated by Selim Hassan, one passes along a narrow gallery to find a large room cut out of rock with two false doors, from which everything of value has long since been removed by robbers.

Fragments of an alabaster altar table and of a statue are the only discoveries. Although it is thought unlikely that there will be any further finds in the pyramid, it is expected that many interesting deductions can be made from its formation.

Preservation of Countryside.

Another step in the process of preserving Cambridge from the possibilities of future industrial or commercial exploitation has been taken in the purchase by the Cambridge Preservation Society of 230 acres of the Cotton Manor Farm, situated to the southwest of the town.

The society now owns 613 acres in the vicinity, largely owing to the generosity of the Pilgrim Trust, which considers that it is of national importance to preserve as far as it is still possible the beauty and dignity of the settings of our ancient universities.

Obedience.

The following is an incident that happened some years ago in India:

A bachelor friend was giving a dinner party to some of his pals and their wives, and thought that wild duck would be a nice change. Instructions were duly given to the cook, and late that afternoon, when the host returned from his office, he found the cook busily chasing the wretched duck round and round the compound. Upon being asked why the cook replied (after having safely caught the duck) that as he was unable to get a wild duck in the market, he had bought a tame one and was trying to make it wild by chasing it round the compound.

Schoolgirls 'Adopt' Infant Pupils.

Two secondary schools for girls in Birmingham have now "adopted" schools for younger children in the poorer districts of the city.

The girls of King Edward's High School led the way two or three years ago by "adopting" an infant school in which nearly all the children come from lowly homes. The high school girls supply the pupils in their adopted school with slippers to wear during school hours and entertain them at Christmas parties and at picnics. Now the George Dixon Secondary School has followed the plan, which seems likely to spread.

Better to Smile.

It is better to smile Than to scowl any time. It makes life pleasant And keeps it in rhyme. The scowler is always A man you pass by; It is very much better To smile than to sigh. It is better to smile Than to scowl if you lose To laugh, not resent, If someone abuse. To scowl and to grumble Will make you feel worse; It is better to smile Than your worries rehearse. By an American versifier.

"Premier Select"

"Fifty Fifty"

"Premier Special"

"Supreme"

"Adora"

"Popular"

ABOVE ASSORTMENT

OF THE FAMOUS

FOSS CHOCOLATES

JUST ARRIVED.

Each box

guaranteed to

be in perfect

condition . . .

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

LIMITED.

Reduction Coupon

20% Discount

On presentation of this

coupon, you will be given

of 20% discount on the

quotations of our Glasses.

The Great China Medical Co.

(DENTISTS & OPTICIANS)

No. 11, WING LOK STREET.

(Opposite The Sun Co.)

SHOP-LIFTING

ATTEMPTS.

MAN TO BE TRIED THIS

MORNING.

A police theory that a larceny

and attempted larceny from two

shops in Gloucester Building yester-

day afternoon were connected was

disputed when the victim of the

larceny failed to identify the man

who had been arrested for the

attempted larceny.

The arrested man, Yuen So,

entered the Viennese Boot Shop in

Gloucester building and asked to be

shown some shoes. Whilst the at-

tendant was taking the shoes from

a shelf Yuen So was seen to take

a wallet from the pocket of a

coat hanging near the door.

When challenged he dropped the

wallet on the floor, but the police

were aroused, the man was given

in charge, and he will appear at the

Central Magistrate this morning

to answer for his light-fingeredness.

Binoculars Stolen.

The other case occurred at Messrs.

Schmidt, the oculists. A pair of

binoculars valued at \$300 was left

on top of a showcase when several

Chinese were in the shop making

purchases and the attention of the

assistant was directed elsewhere.

When the assistant went to replace

the binoculars in the showcase he dis-

covered that they had been stolen.

The attendant was later unable

to identify Yuen So as having been

seen in the shop.

from the files.

Looking back 25 years.

The French mail steamer which arrived in port yesterday brings among its passengers for France fifteen young Chinamen, who may be said to constitute the nucleus of the real Yellow Peril. In charge of Colonel Ting they go to join the French army, by special arrangement, as regular conscripts. Their mission is an experiment by the Chinese War Office, and is understood to be the result of a suggestion from the Travelling Commissioners who returned last year. These fifteen young men have undergone two years' training at the Paotingfu Military College, but on arrival in France they will begin in all respects as the newest of new recruits.—Hong Kong Daily Press, April 27, 1907.

Looking back 50 years.

The knowledge that the attempt to impose a fresh burden upon the Colony in the shape of a new and costly gao on Stonecutters' Island has failed will be a relief to the taxpayers of Hong Kong. During the five years of his administration of the Government, Sir John Pope-Hennessy worked to induce the Downing Street Authorities to sanction a revival of Sir Hercules Robinson's scheme, and could have had his way would long since have built another huge fabric in (Continued on previous column.)

NEW MANCHUKUO OFFICIALS

SIX JAPANESE APPOINTED TO
IMPORTANT POSTS

BANDITS RAID AND LOOT LANTSI

DR. KOO WILL GO TO TSITSIHAR:
UNDER LORD LYTTON'S PROTECTIONEARLY RESUMPTION OF SHANGHAI
ARMISTICE CONFERENCE EXPECTED

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HARBIN, April 26. It is reported that several local influential Chinese merchants have been arrested, but no details are available.

The town of Lantsi, in the western section of the C.E.R., was raided and looted yesterday by four hundred mounted bandits. A flour-mill was set on fire and destroyed.

Japanese forces are advancing on Hengtaohotze.

Through traffic on the eastern section of the C.E.R. is still suspended.

JAPANESE OCCUPY
SHIHTAHOOTZE

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HARBIN, April 26. The Japanese occupied Shihtahootze yesterday morning, but trouble is reported from both the eastern and western sections of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The line had been torn up a few miles west of Imlinpo and the telegraph poles and wires demolished.

A station twenty miles west of Imlinpo has been looted and burned by unknown troops. Japanese troops sent from Imlinpo caught up with the Chinese raiders and fighting is reported to be going on.

Large forces of anti-Government troops are reported to be active at different points, forty and eighty miles west of Harbin on the C.E.R. Japanese troops are being hurriedly despatched from Harbin to disperse them.

DR. KOO NOT TO STAY
BEHIND

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MUKDEN, April 26. The Italian member of the League Commission, Count Marzucchi, stated to the Press that Dr. Wellington Koo will accompany the Commission to Tsitsihar under the protection of Lord Lytton. He declared that the Commission is satisfied with the information given by General Honjo.

SIX JAPANESE
APPOINTMENTS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHANGCHUN, April 26. Six of the nineteen new officials in the Manchukuo Government were chosen to-day. They are Japanese, five of which are appointed Chiefs of Bureaux of, respectively, Legislation, Taxation, Railways, Personnel and General Affairs and the Home Office, while the sixth has been appointed Chief of the Secretariat.

SOVIET PREPARING FOR
"STRUGGLE WITH JAPAN"

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 26. The Soviet preparations for the "eventual struggle with Japan" are the subject of an article which is given considerable prominence in this morning's *Morning Post*.

The author of the article alleges that Russian troops and quantities of war material have been moved to east Siberia since the end of last year. The units stationed on the frontier have been extended and the fortifications of Vladivostok are being strengthened under the direction of experienced engineers, including many German officers.

It is declared that a number of submarines have been transported in parts from the Black Sea to Vladivostok where they have been reassembled by German engineers and mechanics. It is believed that fifteen to twenty submarines have already been launched at Vladivostok.

NAVAL AND AIR BASES

The suggestion is that Vladivostok is being rapidly converted into a powerful naval and air force base, though the naval forces may be more or less limited to numerous submarines.

It is also declared that an auxiliary air and seaplane base is being created at the Bay of Posh, near the Korean frontier, menacing the

BRITISH TRADE IN
MANCHURIA
NO SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
REQUIRED

LONDON, April 26. Mr. Runciman announced in the House of Commons that existing treaties with China are applicable to Manchuria. He added that in the circumstances the question of special trade arrangements need not be considered.

SIR M. LAMPSON'S
PEACE PROPOSALWILL RECEIVE FAVOURABLE
CONSIDERATIONIF INTRODUCED DURING
SHANGHAI NEGOTIATIONS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TOKYO, April 26. Sir Miles Lampson's proposal will receive favourable consideration if introduced during negotiations at Shanghai, but not at Geneva, declared a Foreign Office spokesman, emphasising that Japan insists on adhering to the procedure under the League's Resolution of March 4, and is unable to admit the legal status of the Committee of Nineteen formed under the resolution of March 11.

As Nanjing is reported to have agreed to the Lampson formula, the Japanese Government is hopeful of resuming negotiations at Shanghai shortly, thus concluding a truce agreement without more ado.

REVISION OF ARTICLE XI?

SHANGHAI, April 26. Quo Tai Chi with Sir Miles Lampson arrived at Shanghai from Nanking this morning.

While refusing to divulge the contents of Sir Miles Lampson's formula for solving the Sino-Japanese deadlock, Quo Tai Chi stated that the formula suggested a revision of the wording of Article XI of the Draft Resolution of the Assembly Committee and it, according to Quo Tai Chi, had been already accepted by the Chinese Government. He stated that the resumption of the negotiations depends on the outcome of to-day's meeting of the Assembly Committee of Nineteen, and the arrival of Ministers is no indication that negotiations will be renewed immediately.

STRICT SECRECY!

SHANGHAI, April 26. While strict secrecy is being observed in regard to Sir Miles Lampson's compromise formula, it is reported he suggested that the Shanghai Mixed Commission should not determine the date for the completion of the Japanese withdrawal, but should act in a purely advisory capacity.

His proposal, it is stated, is that the Commission should confine itself to advising the Japanese military authorities when, in its opinion, normal conditions enabling the withdrawal has been re-established.

PRELIMINARY MEETING

SHANGHAI, April 26. It is reported in Chinese circles that the Chinese and Japanese delegates, with neutral representatives, may meet to-morrow to consider the wording of a draft truce agreement. However, it is pointed out that this meeting, if it takes place, will be considered as apart and distinct from the recently suspended armistice negotiations.

RESUMPTION OF
CONFERENCE LIKELY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, April 26. The Chinese Government has accepted the new peace formula advanced by Sir Miles Lampson who, together with Quo Tai Chi, arrived at Shanghai by plane on Tuesday morning.

The formula is being kept rigidly secret.

A resumption of the conference (Continued on next column.)

DRIVE AGAINST
"REDS"CANTONESE FORCES
MOVING ON CHANGCHOW

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, April 26. A military communiqué from the Kwangtung-Fukien border, received here to-day, states that the Cantonese forces captured Yungling last Sunday after a fierce engagement with the "Red" army and are now heading for Lungyueh, an important Communist stronghold in the southern part of Fukien. The left wing of the Cantonese forces under General Wong Yam Wan arrived in Wuping last Saturday and are advancing towards Shangkang with Changchow, which fell into the hands of the Communists a few days ago, as its objective.

There are no less than three divisions of Cantonese troops participating in the present anti-Communist campaign in Fukien. Two divisions entered Fukien from the extreme south, and the other from Kiangsai on the west. Through such an outflanking movement, the Canton Higher Command hopes to annihilate the Communist armies in Fukien.

The message further states that, in view of the "Red" menace in southern Fukien, stringent precautionary measures have been adopted in Swatow. The Swatow authorities are maintaining a vigilant watch over movement, and hotels and lodging houses there are frequently searched for undesirable. The city, however, is quiet, and no trouble is expected.

CHEN TSAI TONG IN HONG
KONG

(Wah Tat Yat-Po.)

CANTON, April 26. General Chen Tsai Tong, accompanied by his wife, quietly proceeded to Hong Kong to-day by the Kinsan without previous notice. For what purpose is his unofficial visit to Hong Kong is not known, but on his arrival at Hong Kong he immediately called on Mr. Hu Han Min, a veteran Kuomintang leader, at his residence at Stanley.

MURDERER PAYS SUPREME
PENALTY

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

YUNNANFU, April 26. Hsu Tien Yu, one of the murderers of Mrs. White and Mrs. Miller, was executed on April 22.

is likely, though no date has as yet been fixed.

REVISION OF DRAFT
AGREEMENT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, April 26. It is learned that the Sino-Japanese Armistice Conference will be resumed as soon as the Committee of Nineteen passes a resolution embodying an amendment to Clause XI which the Japanese refused to accept in its original form. Meanwhile, the Drafting Committee, consisting of Chinese, Japanese and British representatives will meet to-morrow morning to revise the wording and put the final touches to the draft agreement reached at Shanghai.

SINO-JAPANESE PEACE
DEADLOCK

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Asked the reasons for the deadlock in the Sino-Japanese negotiations at Shanghai, the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, in the House of Commons to-day, said the main difficulty arose over the question of a fixed time-limit for the second stage of withdrawal of the Japanese troops to the International Settlement and certain municipally-controlled roads adjacent to it.

"CHINESE GLASS HOUSES"

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 26. "Chinese Glass Houses" is the heading of a leading article in this morning's *Times*, dealing with the criticism of the Chinese delegates at Geneva of the recommendations of last winter's Opium Smoking Conference at Bangkok.

The journal says that the mass of information possessed by the Powers and the constant protests of the Chinese "Anti-Opium" Associations and a few independent Chinese newspapers, suggest that the production and importation of opium is tolerated, if indeed not encouraged, by the authorities in many parts of China.

FREE STATE OATH
CONTROVERSYIMPORTANT STATEMENT
BY MR. THOMASREPUDIATION OF ANGLO-
IRISH TREATY

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 26. An important development in the Free State Oath controversy was announced by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons. He declared that an examination of the Bill introduced to the Dail last week shows it is designed not merely to remove the Oath but to repeal Section 2 of the Free State Constitution, providing that the Anglo-Irish Treaty shall have force of law, and any amendments to the Constitution affecting the Treaty shall be held void. This will become operative as the Bill also amends Article XV of the Constitution to enable amendments to the Constitution being made without necessary regard for the terms of the Treaty.

Mr. Thomas commented on the text of the Bill, which confirms the general view in his despatch to Valera on April 19, that the Bill constitutes a repudiation of the Anglo-Irish settlement.

BOARD OF TRADE
PRESIDENT

ROYAL ASSENT TO NEW ACT

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, April 26. The House of Lords met specially to-day to pass the President of the Board of Trade Bill through all its stages, to enable Mr. Runciman to take his place again in the House of Commons.

Afterwards, a Royal Commission Act and signed Royal Assent to the Act.

FRANCO-GERMAN BORDER
INCIDENT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, April 26. A clash between French Customs officers and German Fascists occurred yesterday.

A German, who was attempting to smuggle bicycle parts into France from the Palatinat, was arrested by the French Customs at Brenschelbach.

The incident took place on the German side of the frontier and one hundred and fifty Nazis, shouting "Heil Hitler!" attacked the prisoner.

The French officials were forced to take refuge across the French frontier.

ART DEALER SENT TO
PRISON

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Berlin, April 26. Herr Ernst Wacker, a well-known Berlin art dealer, was sentenced to-day to a term of 12 months imprisonment after he had been found guilty of having passed off on gullible collectors and at enormous prices spurious pictures by the celebrated Dutch artist Vincent Van Gogh who lived in the middle of the 19th century.

Nobody will ever know how many pictures Van Gogh painted, a fact which, coupled with their extreme value, has naturally paved the way for forgers, especially as Van Gogh technique could easily be followed. There are indeed, hundreds of forgeries on the market. What distinguished Herr Wacker's forgeries from the others was that they were equipped with testimonials from well-known experts testifying to the genuineness. These certificates, moreover, were genuine and their authors were hailed into court and there joined issue with another set of experts marshalled by the prosecution.

Herr Wacker pleaded not guilty, asserting that he had received the pictures from a Russian emigre whose name, he said, he was not at liberty to mention, and that he was still convinced that all the pictures were genuine.

SPURIOUS PICTURES TO
PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Explaining how the Government proposal connected the issue department of the Bank of England and the new fund, Major Elliott said the issue department held a cover against the note issue which amounted in all to £400,000,000. The management of that department was under the Bank of England, subject to notifying the Treasury of securities payable, and the profits of the note issue were paid to the Treasury.

Their note issue had been under the expert management of the Bank of England and so great was the confidence engendered throughout the world that country after country had joined what was called the sterling convey and followed the pilot light of those expert managers.

The gold held by the issue department, said Major Elliott, could only be valued at gold par. (Continued on previous column.)

£10,000,000 INDIAN
LOANISSUED FOR CONSOLIDATING
POSITION

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, April 26. A prospectus is being issued on Tuesday and subscriptions are closing on Wednesday for ten million pounds of Government of India 4 per cent. stock, 1942/47, the price of issue being 23s.

The money is being raised to provide funds towards repayment of six million pounds of 8 per cent. bonds falling due in June and for railway capital expenditure in India, and general purposes.

This is the first issue of Indian Sterling Stock since May, 1931, and since that date the whole Indian financial position has shown a radical improvement. Unlike several loans issued 12 or 18 months ago, this is in no sense a loan of necessity, but one issued for consolidating the position.

Since the gold standard crisis, over 40 millions sterling of gold have been remitted from India, and this export, as was recently pointed out in the House of Commons by the Secretary for India, has greatly helped to strengthen rupee exchange and the position of Indian credit.

Evidence of the improvement is afforded in the quotations of Government of India stocks in London. Notable examples are the 4 per cent. sterling stock, 1920/25, which in September was 61 and is now 80, and the 5 per cent. stock, 1928/30, which has materially risen in the same interval.

SHARP FALL IN
STERLINGEXCHANGE EQUALISATION
ACCOUNTPASSES HOUSE OF COMMONS
WITHOUT DIVISION

(REUTER AND BRITISH WIRELESS.)

LONDON, April 26. A sensational fall in the value of sterling, by slightly over seven cents to 83.87, occurred on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

The fall is attributed in some quarters to the withdrawal of French balances from London, but others ascribe it to the Neville Chamberlain plan for preventing fluctuations with his £150,000,000 exchange equalisation account.

The main business in the House of Commons to-day was consideration of a financial resolution establishing the exchange equalisation account provided in the Budget and authorising the Chancellor to borrow a sum not exceeding £150,000,000 for this purpose—strengthening the currency and checking effects of speculation.

Purpose of the Fund.

The resolution was passed by the House without a division. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Major Elliott, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, introduced the resolution. The purpose of the fund, he explained, was to provide a greater control over the currency. The fund was to build up the old dollar exchange account that gave them a nucleus of £25,000,000, and in addition, the Treasury sought power to borrow for the purpose of that fund, a sum not exceeding £150,000,000.

It would be used to purchase and hold foreign securities of all kinds. Although large it was not out of scale with the gigantic movements of liquid capital during the last few months.

Confidence in Britain. The liquid resources of the world had been setting towards London because of the confidence engendered by the speedy repayment of last year's credit and because of the balancing both of last year's and this year's budget. Sterling thereby has been strengthened but the recent fluctuations had proved an embarrassment, not merely to traders in Britain, but to traders in sterling in many other countries. The new account was a capital account and was not to be drawn upon for revenue purposes.

Sterling Convey. Explaining how the Government proposal connected the issue department of the Bank of England and the new fund, Major Elliott said the issue department held a cover against the note issue which amounted in all to £400,000,000. The management of that department was under the Bank of England, subject to notifying the Treasury of securities payable, and the profits of the note issue were paid to the Treasury.

Their note issue had been under the expert management of the Bank of England and so great was the confidence engendered throughout the world that country after country had joined what was called the sterling convey and followed the pilot light of those expert managers.

The gold held by the issue department, said Major Elliott, could only be valued at gold par. (Continued on previous column.)

SCOTT MAKES GOOD
PROGRESS

AT SINGAPORE IN 61 DAYS

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, April 26. The British airman, Mr. C. W. A. Scott, who left England last Tuesday morning, flew the 1,800 miles from Rangoon to Singapore to-day, and is now well ahead of the best previous record for the part of the journey from England to Australia that he has so far covered.

STILL FLYING FAST

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BATVIA, April 26. Scott arrived here at 10 a.m. and took off at 10.25 a.m. for Sourabaya.

OBITUARY

MISS EVERET GREEN

NOVELIST WHO WROTE
UNDER TWO NAMES

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 26. Miss Everett Green, the noted novelist who for twenty-three years wrote very successfully under that name and also as "Ceil Adair," has died at Madeira with the secret of her dual authorship well kept.

Under the name "Ceil Adair," she achieved very big success, one of her novels, "Gabriel's Garden," selling 150,000 copies.

Miss Green averaged three books annually and in the last thirteen years had produced thirty-five novels.

Throughout her career, Miss Green retained her Victorian characteristics, condemning modern fashions, herself wearing the trailing skirts and the high collars of the 80's. She always gave her publishers instructions that heroines depicted on the covers of her books must be "adequately and modestly dressed."

She was over seventy years of age.

MR. ELLIOT FULLERTON

POPULAR SHANGHAI
JOURNALIST

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, April 26. Shanghai journalism has lost a (Continued on next column.)

PRUSSIAN CABINET
MAY RESIGNRATHER THAN FACE NO
CONFIDENCE MOTION

(Reuter's Special Service.)

BERLIN, April 26. The present Prussian Cabinet's term of office expires on May 20 and, in view of the result of the elections, it is anticipated it will resign rather than face a no confidence motion, even then, however, it must carry on till a new Cabinet is formed and in consequence the difficulties of getting a new Ministry are acute.

It is quite probable that Herr Otto Braun, the Premier, and Herr Severing, Minister of the Interior, will continue to rule Prussia for sometime yet as the heads of the Provisional Government, as it is not likely to be known till June, when the Diet meets, whether the Nazis will be able to count on sufficient assistance to get into power.

THE LATE MR. E. T. SCOTT

ACCIDENTAL DEATH
VERDICT

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, April 26. A verdict of death by accidental drowning was returned at the inquest at Windermere this afternoon on Mr. Edward Taylor Scott, late Editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, who lost his life when a dinghy in which he and his son were sailing on Lake Windermere capsized.

popular member by the death, from small-pox, of Mr. Elliot Fullerton, a member of the Editorial Staff of the *North-China Daily News*.

Mr. Fullerton, a Canadian, arrived at Shanghai some time ago, he served in the war with distinction, and had a dynamic personality.

He was confined to his home for several days before consulting a doctor, otherwise he might have lived.

There is only one
OVALTINE

DURING the past few years the reputation of "Ovaltine" has grown to such an extent that it is now a recognised household necessity in every country in the world. This wonderful success is due to the fact that "Ovaltine" represents one of the triumphs of scientific research in dietetics. The object of prolonged investigation by some of the most eminent scientists and chemists was to produce a food beverage in which every food element necessary for health was present in a correctly balanced, concentrated and easily digested form.

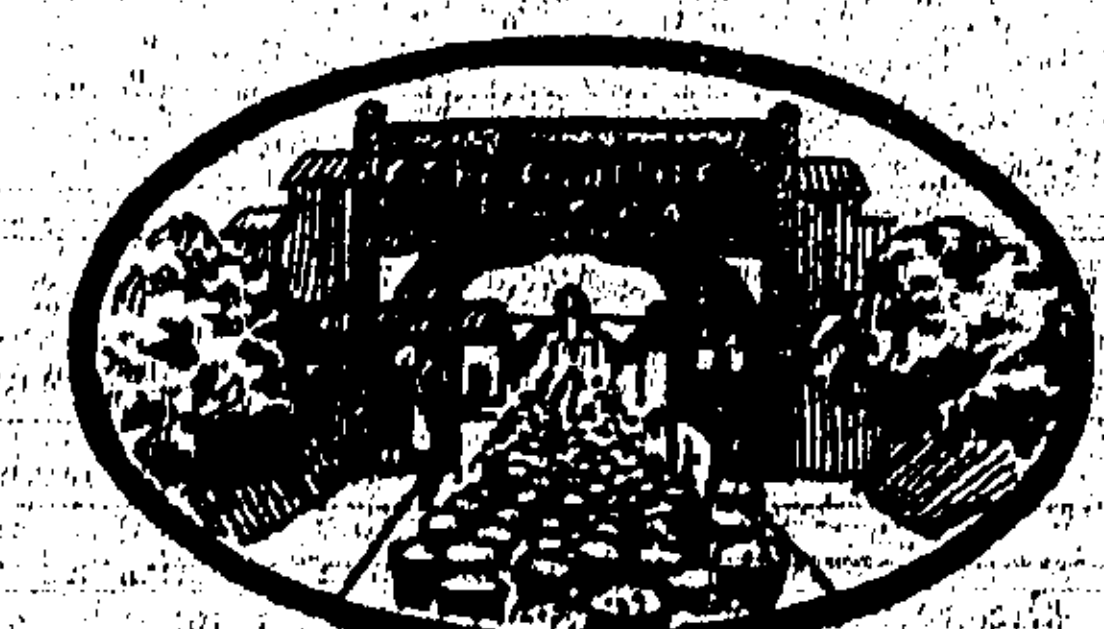
THE PERFECT FOOD BEVERAGE

The manufacturers of "Ovaltine" are by far the largest purchasers in the world of malt and milk for the manufacture of a proprietary food. They are therefore able to purchase, at the lowest cost, the best qualities of these products of Britain's farms and fields. They are also the largest users of new laid eggs. Twelve and a half million eggs are used each year and are obtained from the "Ovaltine" Egg Farm and specially selected sources.

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

The combination of these factors—up-to-date machinery, enormous output and world-wide sales—reduces the cost of production to a minimum, and makes it possible to sell "Ovaltine" at the present low prices. It has always been a principle of the proprietors to pass on to the public, by reducing prices, all savings in manufacturing costs.

REMEMBER that "Ovaltine" is not a mere mixture of powdered malt, milk powder, dried eggs and cocoa. It is an entirely original product prepared from malt, extract, fresh creamy milk and new-laid eggs. It is prepared according to a formula and by a scientific method which are exclusively used for "Ovaltine."



There is nothing "Just as Good"

THE INTERPORT MATCH.

H.K. TEAM SELECTED.

AN AMAZING OMISSION.

The Selection Committee met last evening to select the final eleven and it was understood by several and some others that they were definitely informed that Capt. Moir could not go. The selected team is as follows:—

J. B. Mitchell (Captain)
G. R. Sayer
J. E. Richardson
A. C. Hamilton
A. C. Beck
G. O. Burnett
E. F. Fincher
P. Madar
A. H. Madar
A. B. Minu
W. T. Patterson.

An analysis shows that there are three K.C.C. men, two from the Club, the C.S.C.C. and I.R.C., respectively, and one each from the S.W.B. and Otago players.

Perera Dropped.

The most amazing decision to my mind is the one whereby Perera, who did not find a place. I have no doubt that with Beck and Burnett in the side the idea is that there is no room for a bowler of his type. But as a hitting batsman and a field of definite ability I would have myself selected him before at least one of the side without any regard to his bowling, while I cannot see that it does any harm to have a man who can send down three overs at top pace occasionally, provided he is used as a shock bowler, as Chapman used Tate and Larwood in Australia. Besides this one point I do not think that it is reasonably possible to criticize the team at all.

Dismissal Later.

In my notes on Friday morning I will analyze the side—very humbly of course—for the benefit of my readers. I do not propose to make any further reference to personnel save to say I have just heard that Kermari has been re-transferred to Shanghai so he may be playing against us.

R. ABBIT.

KERMARI TO PLAY FOR SHANGHAI?

S. R. Kermari, the Shanghai interporter and member of the Indian Recreation Club team which won the Senior Cricket Shield this season, was amongst the passengers leaving for the North by the s.s. Chenonesaux yesterday. Mr. Kermari, who is on the staff of Studio D'Art of Gloucester Arcade, is being transferred to the head office in Shanghai and it is quite likely that he will turn out for the northern port in the forthcoming interport match with Hong Kong. When he played against Hong Kong last November, Kermari put up a very excellent show but since then he has had a fairly lean season, due no doubt to the fact that his work gave him very little opportunity to indulge in his practice. It is a pity that he is not playing for the Hong Kong side as he is a very good wicket-keeper in addition to being a first-class opening batsman. As the Shanghai cricket season is just about to commence, Kermari ought to be able to have plenty of cricket during his stay in that port and his activities on the cricket field will no doubt be closely followed by his large number of supporters in Hong Kong.

CHINESE BOXER IN NEW YORK
BEATEN BY BROTHER OF KID BERG

New York, April 26. Teddy Berg, a brother of Kid Berg, the famous British boxer, last night defeated Lou Sing Qui, a Chinese boxer, on points. The contest was over six rounds.

HOME FOOTBALL

RANGERS BEATEN.

LONDON, April 26. "Playing on Monday in the Scottish League, Airdrieonians beat the Rangers 3-0.

ARSENAL DRAW WITH THE VILLA

LONDON, April 26. At Villa Park to-day, in the First Division, English League, Aston Villa drew with the Arsenal, each side netting once.

U.S. BASEBALL

MONDAY'S RESULTS

New York, April 26. Only three baseball games were played to-day, the results being:

National League.	
Cincinnati	5 St. Louis
Pittsburgh	3 Philadelphia
American League.	
St. Louis	5 Cleveland

STORY OF THE "ETERNAL TRIANGLE"

(Continued from Page 7.)

To that party, Zimmerman brought another Eurasian boy named Christie and a Portuguese named Souza and these two met accused somewhere at about 2 p.m. in the neighbourhood of the Majestic Theatre and then proceeded to a Chinese hotel named Yee Fong Chan. There, at the suggestion of the accused, Souza was sent out and he brought in a fourth man named Cheng Shing who was nicknamed "Tow Pav Shing" (Pook-matched Shing). There was, at dinner at any rate, a great deal to drink and after dinner, a plot was evolved, as far as I can understand, to "beat-up" Fung that night.

At about one o'clock or so in the morning, the party adjourned to the Nathan Hotel and after certain arrangements had been made in connection with taking rooms on the same floor as the rooms occupied by Fung and the girl, this idea of knocking at the door and pretending that there was a letter for him was proposed by the accused, but I don't suggest that there was any intention to doing any grievous harm to Fung that night. The idea was merely to get him out of the room that he might be given a good hiding and that if accused participated in the hiding, he might to some extent "ave his face." The plot failed. The girl Fay, as I have said, suspected something and Fung did not come out.

Became Desperate.

At this point it appears that the accused became desperate and in the next two hours he started making definite offers, particularly to Christie, of a very large reward if he would procure the death of Fung. The party finally left the Nathan Hotel about 4 a.m. and came over after a short interval for food at a stall. They came over to Hong Kong except Souza, who was left behind to keep a watch on Fung's movements. Christie, Zimmerman and the accused came over at about 8 or 7 a.m. Accused took them for a ride, then after breakfast at the Princess Cafe, he took them to the Chungshan Hotel, where he engaged room No. 60, a room which Christie and Zimmerman occupied for two or three nights thereafter. Having got to this room, the possibility of removing Fung was then again discussed. Christie, who claimed to have some knowledge of chemistry, suggested the use of poison. Accused did not like the idea and said he preferred the gun. Christie then mentioned potassium cyanide. The accused, potissimum cyanide, said he could get a gun at any time. It was understood at this time, that if any one was going to do this murder and put Fung out of the way, it was to be Christie. He was then a youth of only twenty years and at Zimmerman's suggestion it was decided that they should take legal advice as to how it would stand with them if a youngster, under 21, committed homicide.

Poison Plan.

They left the Tungshan Hotel, somewhere about 10 o'clock in the morning of March 21 with the intention of consulting a solicitor on the point. On the way it appeared that the accused became more interested in the possibility of the poison plan and the party actually stopped at the Queen's Dispensary and Christie went in to buy the poison. While he was there, it appears that Zimmerman got cold feet and there was some little delay. Zimmerman, as I said, got cold feet, and went in and persuaded Christie to leave. They then proceeded to the King's Dispensary where Christie did buy forty cents worth of cyanide of potassium and signed the poison sales book there. The book would be forthcoming in evidence and also the existence of the man who produced the book. From the King's Dispensary they proceeded to the Pharmacy where Christie went in and procured a hypodermic syringe. He informed the accused that if he could jab the syringe into Fung the result would be very satisfactory.

The party then proceeded to park their car in Statue Square and Zimmerman and the accused went to the offices of Messrs. Lo and Lo. According to Zimmerman's version of what happened there, a hypothetical case was put to Mr. M. W. Lo to this effect: "I have a younger brother, who is rather neurotic and who is desperately in love with a girl whom his family will not allow him to marry. What should we do about it?" Mr. Lo advised, very wisely, "If it is a question of illness they had better go to a doctor, and if it is a question of hopeless love, the young man had better leave the Colony."

Then went on and said, "We are afraid that this young fellow may do something violent" and put it to Mr. Lo what would the result be if a youngster who was under 21 and was somewhat neurotic had killed a man?—and Mr. Lo gave them certain advice on that also. Now it may be necessary for me to sub-poena Mr. M. W. Lo. I give his conversation of what occurred at that interview and if his evidence is available it may give some corroboration to what Zimmerman said had happened at the in-

terview. Zimmerman's version was stated to the police. In the interest of justice I might feel bound to call Mr. Lo. It might well be that the defence and Mr. Lo himself might claim a point of privilege; if so, I shall deal with that point. Meanwhile I desire to make it quite clear that it was only through Zimmerman that the Crown learned of that interview. The same remarks apply to the case of Mr. Edgar Davidson and to Mr. See Wai Kwan to whom in turn, on the accused's suggestion, Zimmerman and Christie, together subsequently went, with apparently much the same story and seeking much the same advice.

This pleasant trio, after interviewing Mr. Kwan, returned to the Tungshan Hotel where the accused left them.

Experiments With Syringe.

I come now to March 22. On that day Zimmerman will say he met the accused at the South China Athletic Association in the afternoon, and was told that he had made the experiments with a chicken hyperdermic syringe. The same evening Christie will say that he met the accused outside the King's Theatre and was told that the accused suggested that the syringe they had bought the day before was not large enough, and that a bigger one would be preferable, and in consequence of this they went to the Pharmacy, where Christie did in fact procure a larger syringe, one of 5 cc. as opposed to the 2 cc. they had bought the previous day. This syringe was handed over by Christie to the accused.

Of any event bearing on the next day, March 23, the Crown is ignorant. On March 24, Christie and Zimmerman were over in Kowloon together, and about midday they brought over to the Tungshan Hotel a young woman with whom apparently they desired to solicit the accused. They then proceeded to 14, Arbuthnot Road, from which they fetched away a basket of clothes belonging to Zimmerman. Zimmerman having most curious ideas in his mind that he was going to leave for Canton that night, or early the following morning. Having stayed a few minutes at 14, Arbuthnot Road, and having procured a basket of clothing, the two went off to the Tungshan Hotel and found Cheng and a girl named May. Apparently Zimmerman referred to the girl as "May" and this aroused the anger of accused, who would not have her called by that name, as he said: "Fay—May—is that not the same?"

After lunch at the Hotel, the four of them proceeded to the World Theatre but they say that the accused did not like the show and they left at about 3.30 or 4 o'clock, and returned to the Tungshan Hotel where Christie faded out of the picture again. He left somewhere at about 4 to 4.30 p.m. and accompanied the girl back to Kowloon; his movements during the rest of the day on his own statement have been verified to the satisfaction of the police.

Zimmerman and the accused proceeded to the South China Athletic Association and played billiards there. Then about 4.30 they proceeded to the Chinese Civil Servants' Club, also in Queen's Road Central, and the accused played a game of *patkau* at which he won about \$150. The two went back to the South China Athletic Association where they stayed playing billiards until about 8.30, when they left, to go to an eating house in Wentsai known as Jimmy's Kitchen. By this time they had invited another young man surnamed Lau to go along with them. After a short detour to take a dancing instructor from the Pauline Dancing Academy to her home in Bonham Road, the others proceeded in the accused's Austin to Jimmy's Kitchen, arriving there at about 7.15 or 7.30, or a little later. There they had some food. Zimmerman will tell you that all the time the accused appeared both nervous and impatient, and they finally left at about 8.30 and returned to the Pauline Dancing Academy in the King's Theatre Building. It was just at this moment that the murder was being committed. I will come back to the events of the murder later.

The Murder.

As I have said, the gunman disappeared, and the girl Fay had no idea which direction he had gone. The police officers were very soon on the spot, and a Chinese Sergeant, Shek Tsui, found a hawk who has a stall just at the corner going up Village Road which "lums" right down to the tramlines in Wongachong Road. Coming up that lower part of Village Road, before it opens to the right, there is a vacant plot of ground on the left side just before you come to Yick Yam Street. On this piece of ground this hawk had his stall. That hawk would say that immediately after the flash and the bang he saw a man run past the back of his stall and disappear into the scavenging lane at the back of Man Chung Fong. Acting on that information the Police Sergeant proceeded into that scavenging lane and very soon found against the wall on one side, a little way down, an automatic

pistol. That pistol had discharged one round and the empty shell had then jammed. It was not in good working order and, as the result, the spent case had not been entirely ejected, and had jammed before another cartridge could be got into position.

Other police officers had arrived on the scene, and Fung having died at about 8.30, his property and the clothes that he was wearing were taken possession of by the police and his body conveyed to the mortuary. I have already stated the nature of his injuries and medical evidence will be given by the doctor who conducted the post-mortem examination the following day.

The Conspirators.

Coming back again to the Pauline Dancing Academy, Zimmerman, Lau and the accused appear to have arrived there at about 8.30 and to have stayed there possibly an hour. They then proceeded in the accused's Austin to 50, Village Road. The inference the Crown laid suggest must be drawn from this visit as that they wanted to know what had happened to Fung. They proceeded in the ordinary way to Shan Kwong Street, there was a crowd at the corner of Yick Yam Street, and he (Zimmerman) said: "I wonder what is the matter?" And the accused said: "I expect it is a motor accident." With which he accelerated and blew his horn and drove up to No. 50. At No. 50 the accused alone went in. The other two waited with the car for him outside. The car was seen there by a Chinese detective and also by two Indian constables; but as the house itself was not at the time under suspicion they took no particular action about the car or its occupants. When the accused came out again he got into the car and started to drive towards Shing Wo Road. Zimmerman said he told him that he had seen two doubtful-looking characters, who might be detectives, at the corner of Shing Wo Road, and the accused turned his car round and said: "Do you want me to drive by the road of death?" and then drove westwards along Village Road, and back to town. On that journey to town Zimmerman will say that the accused appeared nervous and more than once looked behind him to see if he was followed; that his hands were shaking. So they came to 88, Queen's Road Central, which is a business place in which the accused's family appear to have some interest. There Lau was dismissed and told, "You can go home." The accused and Zimmerman went inside and accused then told him Fung is dead, "and from now on you must keep your mouth shut." At that time Zimmerman had in his pocket the receipt for the fees paid in respect of the legal advice given by them. He took out the receipt and showed it to the accused and the latter immediately tore it into small pieces and threw it down.

Curious Coincidence.

The two then proceeded to what I assume is Cochrane Street, up Old Bailey to Cochrane Road where by a curious coincidence they met Lau on the very bus which Lau had taken on the very day he had taken on the bus. They got off at the University, after dropping Lau on the way and went down Hill Road to a Club in West Point where they spent the rest of the night.

At about 4 a.m. the accused again warned Zimmerman to keep his mouth shut and gave him a \$50 note and \$10 for Christie. At about 4.30, Zimmerman returned to the Tungshan Hotel, informed Christie of what had happened, and about four hours later he caught the 8 o'clock boat for Canton and put up at the Oriental Hotel.

On the 27th, Christie again came into the picture. He apparently was looking for the accused and had found him, either on that day or on the next, and was instructed to meet him that afternoon at the South China Athletic Association, and did so. After meeting the accused in the company of another Chinese, and having had tea, the third man went away, and the accused then took Christie to the Empress Hotel where room 47 was engaged. There the death of Fung was discussed.

According to Christie, the accused strongly advised that he had anything to do with it, but said it was of importance that Zimmerman should be brought back from Canton and taught what to say in case the police got hold of him. The accused therefore gave Christie \$10 and told him to go and bring Zimmerman back from Canton. He impressed on him that he was to tell Zimmerman, if questioned, to give the following times and particulars and the movements of himself and the accused on the 24th: 8.30 to 8.35 p.m. Jimmy's Kitchen; 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. Pauline; then to 50 Village Road; then to Chin Han Club; and never at any evening was he to mention anything to any man. These particulars were entered on a piece of paper by Christie at the time and learned off by heart. According to Christie, the accused examined the paper and satisfied himself that the particulars were properly entered and then tore the paper up.

Journey to Canton.

On the 29th, Christie went up to Canton by the morning train, and (Continued on next column.)

SHAM SHUI PO MURDER.

JURY RETURN MURDER VERDICT.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. J. A. Fraser, sitting as Coroner, assisted by a jury consisting of Mr. E. Bolton (Foreman), Mr. M. K. Bakusen and Mr. J. M. Reis, to continue the inquiry into the death of a young Chinese who was found dead in circumstances pointing to murder on April 6.

It will be recalled that the unfortunate man, named Chau Tin Shing, who was a man of means and owned some property in the Colony, was found dead in the early hours of the morning on the second floor of 95, Leichikok Road, with severe stab wounds all over his body.

Murder Verdict.

Evidence at yesterday's hearing was purely formal, Detective-Sergeant Goodwin testifying to certain property found in the room where the man was killed and to the positions of certain objects therein.

After further evidence had been taken, the jury returned a verdict of "Murder by some person or persons unknown."

They added no rider to their verdict.

Finally, on the 30th, located Zimmerman at the Oriental Hotel and gave him the message from the accused.

They therefore decided to come back to Hong Kong, and on the 31st, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they left Canton by the Fatahan for Hong Kong. By a lucky coincidence, Sergeant Fiches, who had been sent up to Canton by the night boat, the police having got wind of the part played by these two gentlemen in the affair—passed the Fatahan on her downward trip, and saw these two persons whom he did not know but who, answered the description. After making enquiries at Canton he found that the two had left and he telephoned down with the result that Zimmerman and Christie were both arrested as soon as the Fatahan berthed here. Having been arrested they were detained separately under a Detention Warrant, in which I admit they are still detained. Whilst so detained, each volunteered to make a statement, and each, without consultation or possibility of contact with the other, made a statement and the gist of these two statements have now appeared in the opening I have given to you, Sir.

I will therefore be the case of the Crown that this accused, although he did not actually commit the murder, must have been the person who procured the commission of this dastardly deed.

After brief evidence by "Fay," the proceedings were adjourned until Friday.

TAXI'S NARROW ESCAPE.

FALL OVER PRAYA WALL INTO LIGHTER

A "Star" taxi had a narrow escape from disaster at the Star Ferry at half-past four yesterday afternoon.

It appears that the vehicle, a Chevrolet, was on the taxi stand with its bonnet pointing to the harbour, when, without warning, it began to move and plunged over the edge of the Praya wall.

Fortunately there was a car lighter moored immediately under the point where the taxi fell, and the cab ended up with its front wheels on the lighter and one end of the rear dumb-irons resting on the edge of the Praya wall.

It remained in this precarious position for some time, the coolies on the lighter apparently making no effort to relieve the situation. Later however it was replaced on the Praya without any more than superficial damage.

A large saloon car on the lighter, narrowly escaped damage during the accident, the front wheels of the taxi being prevented by a bank of timber from crashing into its side.

COMING NORTH TO THE KING'S



A wee bit of Scotch... but simply Delicious

JANIT GAYNOR CHARLES FARRELL M. BRENDEN

Made by GEORGE GRESHWIN

A FOX PICTURE Directed by David Butler



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The classic design of the Sphinx appearing on every cigarette & container of Lambert & Butler's MAY BLOSSOM Virginia Cigarettes stands as a symbol of the unswerving quality behind every cigarette produced under the name of this famous House.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

GOVERNMENT INFANT WELFARE CENTRE at 86A, Lockhart Road, Wanchai Road, is open daily, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon (Mondays and holidays excepted).

Advice and Treatment are Free.

A. E. WELLINGTON,
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

25th April, 1932. [2118]

HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A JUMBLE SALE
Will be held at 2 p.m.
on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th.

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Clothes and Household goods gratefully received any Monday or Thursday from 10-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

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A wee bit of Scotch... but simply
Delicious
JANET GAYNOR
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Music by **GEORGE ORSHWIN**
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Directed by **David Butler**

MENINGITIS OUTBREAK

DR. BASTO'S QUESTIONS AT SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

TRIBUTE TO ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

The present outbreak of meningitis was the subject of much discussion at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, when Dr. R. A. de Basto moved the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this Board it is desirable in the public interest that more effective measures be taken to check the spread of the present outbreak of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis in the Colony, including the organisation of an intensive health propaganda campaign for the purpose of instructing the public as to the methods of prevention and cure of this disease.

PROPAGANDA WORK NOT NECESSARY.

In support of the motion, Dr. Basto said:

When I drafted the motion standing in my name a few days ago, the incidence of the epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever was at its highest. I am glad to note, however, that the disease is on its wane, but nevertheless I shall let the motion stand.

In combating a disease in its epidemic form, the earnest co-operation of the public is of the utmost importance. Unless the public understands the mode of spread of a disease, the curative methods employed, with the chances of success, unless they understand the principle of the methods employed by the authorities in checking it, it is impossible to expect from them the desired co-operation.

With this end in view I suggest that steps be taken to institute an intensive form of propaganda, to instruct the general public as to the methods of prevention of the disease. The propaganda could be effected through the Press, by means of illustrated posters, public lectures in open spaces, or better still through the agency of a Health Propaganda Bureau to be established under the auspices of this Board.

Public Health.

It will be the work of this bureau to disseminate health knowledge to the public, not only during epidemic, but throughout the year. It will be its aim to develop in the community a certain degree of health-mindedness. In a Colony like this where the practice of western scientific medicine is not generalised, the measures adopted by the authorities for the interest of public health, are not only unappreciated but regarded with diffidence. This attitude on the part of uneducated has the effect of frustrating the desired result. The compulsory removal of the infected to the hospital is a case in point. It must be recognised that the average Chinese have an intense horror of being removed to a hospital, particularly a government hospital. Therefore his friends and relatives will employ every device to conceal the case from the knowledge of the sanitary authorities. Another objection the Chinese have against reporting a case, is not only the risk of removal but also the subsequent process of disinfection. These two objections on their part form the great stumbling block on the path of the M.O.H. It is with the idea of overcoming these difficulties that I presume the Macao authorities have tried the original expedient of permitting the relatives to accompany their patient to the isolation hospital. This novel procedure is worthy of a trial.

Preventative Measures.

By way of preventative propaganda the public should be instructed:

- 1.—As to the way by which infection gains entry into the body. In the case of cerebro-spinal fever this occurs through the throat, and the public should be warned to avoid breathing polluted air by abstaining from gathering in crowds. They should also be told that when a person sneezes or coughs into the atmosphere, minute drops of discharges from the lungs, nose and throat are projected into the air. These droplets are heavily laden with germs, and persons standing near are liable to become infected by this means. We have lately taken steps to teach the public not to spit in public. It is much more important that they should learn to sneeze and cough into their handkerchiefs, and if these are not available, to stand away from their neighbours when coughing or sneezing.
- 2.—As to the methods whereby the nose and throat may be sterilised and kept clean, by the use of gargles, sprays, nose drops, nasal douches, etc. The atomisers employed in the last epidemic are not to be recommended as they may be the means of spreading infection through several people using the same apparatus.
- 3.—As to the earliest signs and symptoms of the disease: In the case of cerebro-spinal fever they are: Suddenness in the onset of the disease, headache, fever, otitis, rash, inability to bend the head forwards, etc.

4.—As to the chances of cure if early treatment is instituted. The Chinese are not entirely prejudiced against western methods of treatment. They are only too glad to avail themselves of western medicine provided they are satisfied that it is better than their own. It is for the government to bring about their gradual conversion, by constant and repeated instructions in such matters.

If it is hoped that this Colony will be freed from such unpleasant visitations as epidemics, if it is to be made as healthy a spot as climatic conditions will allow then it is most essential that the public be taught how to keep themselves healthy.

I beg now to put the motion standing in my name before the Board.

M.O.H. Replies.

In rising to second the motion, Mr. M. K. Lo said that from a layman's point of view, he thought it desirable to give the suggestions put in by Dr. Basto a trial. He, of course, could not say that he felt they were the right measures to be adopted and he supported the resolution on the understanding that he did not commit himself to complete agreement with them all.

In answer to this, Dr. G. W. Pope, the Medical Officer of Health, said he failed to see what good a propaganda campaign could do. Speaking of the figures of the cases, he said that up to the present, 100 cases had been reported, while in the same period there had been as many as 337 deaths from tuberculosis. It seemed that the importance of fresh air to the minds of the poor class. The speaker mentioned that there had not been any cases of meningitis reported from Kowloon Tong and other open places and all those reported, with one or two isolated exceptions, came from the unfortunate coolie class who had to live in congested places.

Dr. Pope added that for all the good a propaganda campaign might do, one might as well suggest shorter working hours or a six-week sea voyage. The propaganda campaign, if carried out through the medium of the Press, would only reach the section of the community who could afford a newspaper and would have no effect where the coolie class was concerned.

The Chairman voiced his approval of what Dr. Pope had said while Mr. Wong Kwong Tin supported Dr. Basto's resolution. When put to the vote, however, the resolution was defeated 4-3.

Dr. Basto's Questions.

The following questions, asked by Dr. Basto, received the answers given below, the answer in each case bearing the number of the question concerned.

- 1.—As the causative organism of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis has been found to belong to several groups or types, has there been an attempt at typing the organisms isolated from the cases occurring in the present epidemic?
- 2.—If this has not been done, will the Government consider doing so immediately?
- 3.—If on the other hand, this has already been done, which is the particular type of meningococcus responsible for the greater number of cases occurring in this present outbreak?
- 4.—Is the corresponding anti-type serum (as distinct from the usual polyvalent serum) being prepared, and if not, will the Government consider its preparation with regard to the present epidemic, seeing that according to the latest researches it has been found that the mortality rate is greatly diminished when the 'type' of organism is known and the corresponding anti-serum employed?

The Answer.

- 1.—Yes. The necessary preliminary work towards doing this has been in progress from an early period of the epidemic.
- 2.—See answer to No. 1.
- 3.—It has not been possible to complete this work yet, it will be a considerable time before the results are available.
- 4.—The preparation of serum by immunisation of animals, takes about three months, hence the serum now in progress of preparation can

(Continued on next Column.)

FOUR MONTHS LATE

EURASIAN SENT TO PRISON.

When Robert Jim Maugh, 29, described as a Eurasian British subject, a native of Panama, was charged before Mr. Wynne Jones yesterday with being absent from the House of Detention for four months without leave, it was stated that he had in the meantime tried his luck in Chanton and Macao. Having apparently failed at both places, he returned to the House of Detention when the present charge was brought against him.

In answer to the charge defendant told Mr. Wynne Jones that he was late.

Mr. Wynne Jones: You were late? Very late. In fact four months late.

It was stated that inmates of the house were allowed out every day to look for work and exercise but they were to return to the house at a certain hour in the afternoon. The defendant said that on the last occasion when he returned to the House of Detention, he was late and as a consequence found that the doors were closed against him.

At this stage Principal Warden Hill told the Court that half-hour's grace was always allowed but this was not a hard and fast rule. In any case they always took in inmates who were late.

Detective Sergeant Mottram said that the Police took a very serious view of the case and asked that the maximum sentence of three months be imposed. In reply to this the defendant said that he hoped the fact that he had given himself up would be taken into consideration.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

KAI TAK FIRE.

AEROPLANE HANGAR DESTROYED.

An aeroplane hangar was destroyed by fire at Kai Tak aerodrome last night.

The fire was discovered at half-past nine and two motor pumps from the Kowloon fire station were despatched to the scene, but in spite of the efforts of the firemen engaged on the work the hangar, which measured 80 feet by 20 feet, was destroyed.

No aeroplanes were damaged nor was any one injured.

hardly be of use in the present epidemic—the work at present being done can only be considered in the light of the future. As a matter of fact no other serum but a polyvalent serum is ever employed in modern treatment as the infecting organisms are always of multiple types. Our present serum has been tested against several of the organisms recovered in the present epidemic and found to be highly potent. The preparation of the future serum will of course be modified, if necessary, by the information gained during the course of the present work.

St. John Ambulance.

Before the meeting opened, the Chairman said he would like to ask leave to move a resolution, notice of which had not been given. He referred to the excellent work done by members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in connection with the vaccination campaign. Mr. Sayer said that up to the present, 137,778 free vaccinations had been performed by members of the Brigade and it was mainly due to this that the Colony had been practically free from small-pox during the past two years.

Mr. Sayer added that he felt sure the good work done by the Brigade was appreciated by members of the Sanitary Board who were responsible for fighting this dreaded disease. It would be most appropriate, therefore, if the Secretary of the Board be directed to write to the Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade to express the Board's deep appreciation of the work done by the Brigade in this direction.

In rising to second this, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin said that he was a member of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and felt proud of the work they had done.

Mr. M. K. Lo, in a short speech, said that he was very glad that the good work done by the Brigade had now received official appreciation and he wished to give the resolution moved by Mr. Sayer his support. The motion was carried unanimously.

Those present at the meeting were: Mr. G. R. Sayer (Chairman), Dr. G. W. Pope, the Hon. Mr. E. T. Cross, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, F. C. Hall, Dr. R. A. de Basto and Mr. J. H. Colling (Secretary).

THE WORLD WIDE

(Continued from Page 6.)

portant field. Dr. Peter returned home later as an important post but is now in China again, as an adviser in the Health Section of the Ministry of the Interior.

Mass Education.

During the world war the Y.M.C.A. of China undertook welfare work for the thousands of labourers in France and for this purpose raised \$2,000,000, one of the largest voluntary offerings ever made in the country. The best men available were selected for the work, among them a former student of the Hong Kong University, Y. C. Yen. One of the avenues of service into which Mr. Yen entered was the teaching of illiterate men to read. He was delighted not only with their interest but also with their success in learning. From the experience thus gained he returned to China after the war and started a plan of education for the masses by teaching them to read 1,000 of the most commonly used characters in the spoken language. I heard Mr. Yen propound his scheme at a Y.M.C.A. conference in Nanking. The Conference approved the work was begun and carried out with such success that up to 1927 nearly 2,000,000 had been taught to read. It was then considered that mass education had outgrown the bounds of the Y.M.C.A. so a "National Association for the Advancement of Popular Education" was formed with Headquarters at Peking and Mr. Yen was taken over as Director of the Movement.

If time permitted I could mention other matters such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, whose conference was held recently. It is a direct product of the Y.M.C.A. Many times the question has been asked—why has the Y.M.C.A. of China met with so much success? Several reasons may be given, but apart from its adaptability to local and present needs, I believe one of the chief to be this. Its leaders have always considered it as a Movement to be kept on the move, rather than an Institution to be maintained on its legs. When ever the latter view is taken, open or tacitly, it is about time to hang up the shutters and go out of business.

The "C" still there.

It only remains to deal with two criticisms:

1. That the Y.M.C.A. is communistic.

During the worst of the China revolutionary disturbances a few years ago, a well-known British Editor in Shanghai said—"There is only one little scrap of blue in the sky and that is David Yui, the General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and the little group of men he has gathered around him; that little group with other secretaries are holding a torch which is drawing the young Chinese. They alone are standing for the constitutional point of view, for the moderate as against the radical."

There is also the recent testimony of the Executive Committee of the Plenary Meeting of the Communist Youth International in Moscow:—"Our comrades in China have a difficult task. We have to count with a very strong Christian propaganda, which is particularly represented by the Young Men's Christian Association."

That the Y.M.C.A. has lost its "C" and is now a Y.M.A. only, I have only this to say—If an institution hold a regular religious meeting of a traditional and conventional sort in order to be deemed Christian, it may be true that the Association has lost its "C". But if what makes an Institution Christian is a deep regard for human life, an unflinching insistence on its worth, an unchanging purpose and unfolding plan to give every man and boy a real chance to attain his potentialities, body, mind and spirit to afford the fullest opportunity to participate in the enlightenment and satisfactions of life, all this in the spirit of service, I maintain the "C" is still there.

Tribute to Mr. McPherson.

In rising to thank Rotarian McPherson on behalf of the Club for his very interesting address, Rotarian W. E. C. Shenton said that he had been President of the European Y.M.C.A. for the past two years, he was in a position to state that Mr. McPherson had put in a lot of hard work on behalf of that great institution in China. He (the speaker) did not know how many years Mr. McPherson had worked for the Y.M.C.A. but this he knew, that Mr. McPherson had worked for the Y.M.C.A. in Hong Kong for the past twenty years out of his sheer love for the work, and without any fee or remuneration whatever. (Applause.)

The speaker went on to say that the reason why they were able to build the Y.M.C.A. in Kowloon was because they received a large sum of money from the United States, this being part of money left unexpended in war work when the war broke out. That this came about was due to the persuasive methods of Mr. McPherson who obtained a very substantial sum of money for the Hong Kong branch and that was why it could be said that that was one of the corner stones on which that Y.M.C.A. was built.

Referring to the support afforded to the movement here by the business community, Mr. Shenton pointed out that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation left them all the balance of the money needed for the Salisbury Road Building without securing thanks to the persuasive efforts of Mr. McPherson.

The Y.M.C.A. in the Colony aimed to get hold of young men when they first came to the Colony, as it was felt that the Association could keep them away from many of the pitfalls encountered by a young man, newly arrived here. The Y.M.C.A. filled a particular need which would be very difficult to replace if the Association did not exist.

Referring to Chinese Rotarians, the speaker said he would only mention the names of Dr. David Yen and Mr. L. T. Chan who were both outstanding figures in China. These two men should convey to Rotarians the importance of the work which the Y.M.C.A. undertook in China and what a great thing it was for the future of China. (Applause.)

The Club's Thanks.

In conclusion, the Chairman reminded those present of the great service that Mr. McPherson had done for the Rotary Club. He had been the Programme Secretary for some months and they needed to remind him how successful he had been. Mr. McPherson was leaving shortly but he had already arranged a programme of speakers which would carry them on until well into June.

It was also announced that the meeting next Tuesday would be closed to all except Rotarians whom officers for the ensuing year would be elected and the affairs of the Club discussed. The Chairman added that he hoped all members would make it a point of being present.

REMEMBER THE EMPIRE

ON

EMPIRE DAY

24TH MAY.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(This Advertisement is issued by the Hongkong Empire Day Committee.)

MURDER TRIAL.

LEGAL POINTS RAISED
BY DEFENCE.

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

A legal point as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to direct the reading of a statement at a stage when the Crown case had closed was raised by Mr. Somers Fitzroy in his defence of Cheung Tu Wah, who is charged at the Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Wood, with the murder of Tsang Tai Kai on February 18. Counsel asked for the point to be reserved for consideration by the Full Court. The statement referred to was that made by the prisoner before the Police Magistrate.

Another point which Mr. Fitzroy asked His Lordship to reserve was whether the case had been properly placed before the jury. When the case was resumed in the morning, Dr. G. V. A. Griffiths, Government Medical Officer, deposed to an examination of the accused who had a wound in the middle finger of his right hand. Witness thought that the injury was caused by something like a bite. He examined the accused on the morning of February 19 and he would say that the injury had been caused during the previous 24 hours.

Deceased's Wounds.

Dr. A. V. Griffiths, Government Medical Officer, deposed that he made a post mortem examination of Tsang Tai Kai and judged him to be about 31 years of age. He said that Tsang's throat had been cut right across, and inside the major wound were three separate and definite stab wounds, which, in witness's opinion, had been inflicted after the major wound. Two of the stab wounds went right down to the spinal column, while the big gash had severed all structures right through to the spinal column. The stab wounds were consistent with having been caused by a clasp knife (produced).

Witness also described other small wounds on the face, chin and throat, and referred to cuts found on deceased's right hand. The latter, said Dr. Griffiths, were perfectly consistent with deceased having grasped the blade of the knife with his hand.

There was also, he said, a stab wound in the abdomen, which had, definitely, been inflicted after the major throat wound.

Answering further questions, witness said he considered that the major throat wound caused death, which would ensue in about two minutes. He added that he did not believe it possible that the wounds had been self-inflicted.

Weather Conditions.

Mr. C. W. Jeffries, Director of the Royal Observatory, Kowloon, was called to give evidence as to weather, request for this evidence having been made by the jury resulting from questions by Mr. Fitzroy as to certain papers, alleged to have been at the scene for hours, not bearing any signs of exposure such as from dew.

Mr. Jeffries was asked for weather conditions between 1 p.m. on February 18 and 6.30 a.m. on February 20. He stated during that period there was no rain and no fog, while the weather was overcast throughout the period. He added, "No dew was registered at the Royal Observatory and it is highly improbable that any dew was registered anywhere on the island."

After stating that the clouds were at about 2,000 feet, witness said that humidity ranged from 46 per cent. to 78 per cent.; for the greater part of the period humidity was below normal and one would not expect to get dew with that degree of humidity and an overcast sky. Dew was found when the humidity was nearer 100 per cent.

As to temperature, witness stated that the highest was 60 degrees while the lowest was 35 degrees, but at the place where the murder was committed, on The Peak, he would expect the temperature to be from two to five degrees lower.

Accused's Statement.

At the close of the Crown case, Mr. Fitzroy drew His Lordship's attention to the fact that the statement made by prisoner, which Mr. Hazlerigg had referred to in his opening address for the Crown, had not been put in as evidence. He asked His Lordship to reserve the point as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to direct the statement to be read at that stage.

His Lordship noted the point and directed that the statement be read to the jury.

Continuing his submissions, Mr. Fitzroy referred to the accused's statement wherein he said he was asked by the others to "catch" a man. Counsel submitted that this meant the holding of a man to ransom. It was that that accused inserted a handkerchief into the mouth of the deceased when he cried out, but from that stage accused dissociated himself from any common purpose the other persons may have had in mind and took no part in the murder.

Another Legal Point.

Mr. Fitzroy argued that if accused did wrong he was only guilty of manslaughter, and, after citing (Continued at 1st of next column.)

EMPIRE PRODUCTS FAIR.

FINE DISPLAY OF POULTRY
PROMISED.

There is promise of a very fine display of poultry at the Empire Products Fair, to be held at the Peninsula Hotel on May 23 and 24. As at present planned, there will be available approximately thirty coops each measuring two feet by two feet by two feet six inches high. Already applications have been received for some fifteen coops. These have been reserved, and in them such breeds as S.C. White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks (barred), Orpingtons, Minorcas and Rhode Island Reds will be shown.

Apart from the birds, there will be offered for sale new-laid eggs, hatching eggs, feeding troughs, water fountains and an assortment of specialised poultry food. Mrs. R. M. Oyer (308, The Peak) and Mr. J. A. S. Alves (c/o Messrs. Hughes and Hough) were elected as a sub-committee at the last meeting of the Fair Committee to organise and take charge of the poultry section. They will be very willing to assist intending exhibitors with advice and any other information.

Information for Exhibitors.

The following provisional conditions have been drawn up for the information and guidance of intending exhibitors:

1. There will be no entrance fee, and no competition.
2. All birds intended for exhibit will be examined before they will be allowed to be shown. Birds with the slightest signs of sickness will be rejected.
3. All birds must reach the Peninsula Hotel not later than 11 a.m. on Monday, May 23, accompanied by a note stating clearly whether the birds are for exhibit and/or for sale.
4. Birds for exhibit may not be removed until after the Fair, say, on May 24 at 6 p.m. Those for sale only be removed immediately after the birds have been paid for. Chicks will not be accepted.
5. Sanitary coops, which will be thoroughly disinfected before use, will be supplied. Every precaution will be taken that immediately after the close of the opening day of the Fair and before the re-opening on Empire Day, all coops and birds will be slightly sprayed with disinfectant. The birds will be properly fed, watered and cared for during the period of the Fair.
6. The Fair Committee will exercise all reasonable care and attention of all birds exhibited at the Fair, but they will not assume any responsibility for loss, etc. As a protective measure, however, the Fair Committee will endeavour to obtain an insurance policy covering theft and fire.

BANK OF KWANGTUNG

55 NOTES NOT REDEEMABLE?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, April 26. Rumours were current in Canton yesterday that the Government had decided not to redeem its banknotes of the 55 denomination. As a result, numerous firms in the city refused to accept these banknotes.

Mr. Fung Cho Kuan, Commissioner of Finance in an interview with local Press representatives this morning, emphatically denied that the Government Bank had ceased redeeming its notes of the 55 denomination. It is true, he went on, that the Government had suddenly ceased redeeming its banknotes of the 51 and 100 denomination without the slightest warning to the public. But the Government was constrained to do this, because of the Shanghai affair. The amount of 55 notes in circulation is not large, and there is no reason to believe why redemption should be stopped.

authorities, he asked his Lordship to reserve for consideration a further point as to whether the case had been properly placed before the jury.

In his reply, Mr. Hazlerigg pointed out that according to the statement, accused inserted a handkerchief into the deceased's mouth when he had his finger bitten. This was done after accused had been produced and accused therefore did not dissociate himself from the common purpose as argued by counsel for the defence.

Mr. Hazlerigg also referred to the occurrence of the word, "catch," in two places in the accused's statement. Accused had stated that he was called from Canton to "catch" a man. When the man was brought to the scene of the crime, where accused was waiting with others, he was asked to "catch" him. It was for the jury to infer what was meant by the term, but he (Mr. Hazlerigg) would submit that it meant doing the man harm.

The case was adjourned until this morning for his Lordship to consider the points raised.

"BARBARA'S" LETTER TO
BISHOP OF NORWICHALLEGATION THAT RECTOR SAID HE
WOULD MARRY HER.SISTER AND MEETINGS WITH
MR. DAVIDSON.

London, April 1.—A letter written by Miss Barbara Harris concerning her relations with the Rev. Harold Francis Davidson, rector of Stiffkey, was read at yesterday's hearing of the case at Church House, Westminster.

The letter was written to the Bishop of Norwich, at whose instance the five charges are brought against Mr. Levy (for the defence) objected to the reading of the letter, but Chancellor North ruled that it was admissible.

The Chancellor looked at the letter and complimented Miss Harris on her handwriting. "I am glad to find anybody who writes so well," he observed.

Mr. Oliver (who leads for the Bishop) said that the letter was dated February 9, and the postmark was two o'clock. It was addressed from Providence-place, Shepherd's Bush, and began:

"Dear Sir—I am writing about the Rev. H. F. Davidson. I have been waiting to do this for a long time, and mentioned it to the Rev. Davidson, and he told me it would not be believed or my word would not stand against his."

"I am thinking that if he is let off he will do just the same, and I am sorry for the girls in future. You will have noticed that Davidson only helps girls, never boys, also the girls are generally about 16 or 17 years old. I am 17 years old and he has known me for eighteen months."

"He pretends he knew nothing about the charges made against him until a few days ago, and he suggests that I should keep my voice low when I am with him in the street as detectives are following him."

"A lot of people will stick up for Davidson because they are afraid of their past. Others might stand up for him because they like him to be an eccentric, nice old man, as I believed at one time. I know lots of things against him."

Miss Harris then described how Mr. Davidson met her at Marble Arch.

After about three weeks, the letter alleged, he started to make love to her until she began to dislike him. He asked her for a key of the door, as he often wanted to see her late at night on business.

Miss Harris related that she became unemployed again and went to see Mr. Davidson to find if he could help her to get work. She stayed at Mr. Davidson's lodgings. At first when she slept there Mr. Davidson slept in the armchair, but after the first few nights that did not.

Mr. Davidson told her that he would divorce his wife and marry her and that his excuse would be that the last child was not his.

Miss Harris alleged that she was "worried to death" by Mr. Davidson while she was acting as a receptionist to the dentist. He used to come to see her two or three times a day and also ring her up. She said that she went down to the rectory as companion to Rosie Ellis, as she refused to go alone.

When they got there they had to do work and had hardly any food.

Accusing the Detective.

In a further passage in the letter she wrote: "He has almost driven me potty by keeping on asking me to speak well of him if any detective asks me about him."

"His idea was to accuse the detective of bribing and taking a statement from the girl under the influence of drink—an underhand method. Anyone of any sense, of course, knows that a drunken person 'speaks the truth.'"

"Indeed, a piece of philosophy," commented Mr. Oliver.

The letter continued: "He told me I would not have a chance against him as he made the landlady and the daughter swear that I did not take his room. I think it will be found out in the end that half the people who are going to praise him are frightened of him."

"While I was staying in his room I knew he took a girl into the next room which was vacant at the time. He said he had known her ten years. She called him Harold, and said she had never met him until that night and that he had tried to kiss her and make a fuss of her."

"He says he helps women on the streets. Do you call girls 16 years old women? Davidson did not attempt to help me even when I was 15."

"It is very hard to be good, when once you have been bad. I think my word can be believed. All this is in sincerity."

Miss Harris had then signed her name, and at the foot of the letter was written, "I know he has the key of a lot of girls' flats and front doors."

Mr. Levy then cross-examined Miss Harris on her letter to the Bishop.

"I asked you, yesterday," he said, "very definitely and in simple terms when you were first seen by the detective in this matter. You told me quite definitely in January of this year. You did not say you had any doubt about it, and you did not say you did not remember. You were satisfied that it was in January—I did not think about it."

You had no doubt then that it was in January?—No, but I did not have time to think.

You did not have time to think, commented Mr. Levy. "You know when we are asking questions in this court you can always ask for a little time to remember. Has some one since suggested to you that it might not have been January, but a later date?"

Miss Harris: No.

Have you seen anyone at all connected with the prosecution between the time you finished giving evidence last night and this moment?—I have seen them, yes.

Whom have you seen? Have you seen Mr. Searles?—No.

Have you seen the gentleman from the solicitor's office?—Yes.

And I suppose he asked you questions about the evidence you had given?—One or two.

According to the date on the postmark the letter was written on February 9. At any rate, it was received on February 10?—Yes.

Miss Harris said that she could not remember when the letter was posted or when it was written; it was written within a few days of its being posted.

Mr. Levy: At the time it was written you knew these proceedings against Mr. Davidson had been started?—Yes.

2500 a Year.

Mr. Levy called her attention to the fact that in the letter Miss Harris alleged that Mr. Davidson said he would settle 2500 a year on her.

"Was that a suggestion that Mr. Davidson was inducing you to live with him?" he asked.

Miss Harris: No.

Mr. Levy: Why should you mention that to the Bishop unless you thought that was the suggestion behind it?—I don't know.

Fifty hundred pounds a year would be like a luxury to you. What did you imagine 2500 a year was for?—I don't know.

What did you mean unless it was this? "This man is trying to seduce me by promises."—I don't know.

Why did you not mention this when you were answering Mr. Oliver and me in these proceedings?—I think I did.

I don't think you did. Is it because it never happened?—No.

When it was promised, didn't you think it sounded like a fantastic suggestion?—I didn't believe it, and didn't take it seriously.

I suggest it was never made.—It was made in front of other people—Mrs. Walton—[her landlady]—and others.

You told us you had been given money for food and that sort of thing by the Bishop's solicitors?—Yes.

For how long before to-day have you been kept by the Bishop's solicitors?—Just about a fortnight.

Mr. Oliver: The position is that she has from time to time been given some money by the Bishop's solicitors while she has been in the institution. Miss Harris' evidence: She had been facing questions for a period of nine hours and twenty-five minutes, spread over a period of three days.

When she had answered the last question she stepped from the dock, where she had been sitting beside the Chancellor, and took a seat at the side of the hall. She looked tired.

Mr. Davidson as an "Uncle."

Miss Mary Jane Bevan, an apartment housekeeper in Alderbury-street, examined by Mr. Walter Monckton, said that Miss Harris came to her house on September 7, 1930, and stayed until November 21, of the same year. The girl had a room at the top of the house, for which she first paid 11s a week and later 10s a week.

She remembered a man calling for Miss Harris.

Mr. Monckton: Do you recognise him in court?

Mr. Davidson stood up with a smile, and Miss Bevan answered, "Yes."

Mr. Davidson told her he was Miss Harris' uncle.—She said she thought Miss Harris was in, and told him to run up to the top of the house to see, which he did.

Mr. Monckton: Would you have let him go up unless he had said that he was her uncle?—No, I should not have allowed him. I do not allow men to go up to girls' rooms.

Mr. Levy began his cross-examination by saying, "We are all agreed that your house is a respectable kept house. You would do nothing to countenance the slightest immorality in your house?"

Miss Bevan: Oh, no, and there was none.

Are you satisfied beyond all doubt that there was no immorality between these two people in this house?—Quite.

I suppose you saw a good deal of Miss Harris?—Yes, she was a very nice girl; I liked her very much.

Miss Bevan added that Miss Harris was a very pretty girl.

Mr. Levy: Oh, I am not blaming her at all.

Mr. Oliver (re-examining) asked: Are you satisfied that she was very, very pretty?

Miss Bevan: Yes.

If Mr. Davidson had not claimed to be her uncle you would not have allowed him to go up to her room?—No. Especially a young girl of 13.

Chancellor: And a pretty girl like that?—That is so.

Chancellor: Did you ever know that he was a person?—No, not until I saw his papers.

Listening-In On the Telephone.

The next witness was Miss Sylvia Harris, the 22-year-old sister of Barbara. She said that she was in domestic service in London, and requested that the address should be suppressed.

Examined by Mr. Monckton, Miss Sylvia Harris said that she was a general maid to a clergyman at Holland-road when Mr. Davidson called upon her. He told her that he had been taking an interest in her sister and wanted to bring them together again. She had not seen her sister for about two and a half years.

An arrangement was made to meet Mr. Davidson the following Tuesday afternoon. She, with her fiancé, Mr. Malton, met him and went to Macfarlane-road (at Shepherd's Bush, where Mr. Davidson had a room). There they had tea.

Mr. Monckton: Did anything happen which impressed you on the journey?—He seemed rather familiar with me. He did not take much notice of Mr. Malton.

Miss Harris said they were shown into a bed-sitting room in which was a bed. Mr. Davidson said that Barbara slept in that bed.

Mr. Monckton: Did he say for how long?—He said for two or three months.

Having said that Barbara had slept there, did he say what he did?—He said he came in very late at night—sometimes two or three in the morning—and he used to sit in the armchair reading or writing books.

Did you go after tea and see Barbara at Easton-square?—Yes, he said, "Go to the dentist's, and pretend to have some teeth out, so that she would not know who I was."

I did this.

And you met your sister?—Yes, we went in for a few minutes.

Miss Harris said that when she went to see her sister at the dentist's Barbara had been speaking on the telephone to Mr. Davidson. Barbara asked her to listen too, and they held the receiver between them.

"Queen of My Heart."

Mr. Monckton: Did you hear what he said?—He called her "darling," and said, "You are the queen of my heart."

I did Barbara say anything?—She said, "What about all the others?" and he said, "I have given them all up."

Miss Harris said that Mr. Davidson called at her place of employment on Armistice night. He was dressed in khaki uniform and was wearing his medals.

Chancellor: Did you know whether he was a person or not?—Yes, but he told me he did not often wear his collar.

Mr. Monckton: What time was this?—About nine o'clock in the evening, and I was cross. I asked him what he wanted, and I told him to get off the doorstep.

"Don't be cross with me."

Did you meet him again after that?—The next time, I think, was when I had been in my new situation, and he came to the back door. On November 14, when I was waiting for my sister at the corner of Wood-lane, he came up. He wanted my new address and I would not give it to him.

After that, you went to another situation?—Yes, on November 18. Did he write to you several times?—Yes, he kept writing to me, and on the Wednesday morning there was a letter asking me to ring him up, which I did not do, but he called at the back door when I had been there a fortnight.

"I was up in my bed-room," said Miss Harris. The lady came up to tell me, and I came down. I was furious to see him. I did not want to go out after him. I told him to go out, and when I got outside the door, I asked him what the "dickens" he was doing, as it was enough to get me the sack. He said, "Don't be cross with me." He

talked to me all the way to Shepherd's Bush.

Chancellor: You walked to Shepherd's Bush together?—Yes.

Spoke to Her Fiance.

Miss Harris said that as a result of this incident she spoke to her fiancé. On December 8 last year, she received a note from Mr. Davidson informing her that he had fixed Barbara up with a very nice landlady.

Mr. Monckton: When was the next occasion that you met Mr. Davidson?—I arranged to meet him because he kept pestering me, but he did not turn up. He came around while I was out one night, and the next morning there was a letter with a note enclosed asking me to be at Baron's Court Station at 9 or 2.30.

"Did you meet him?—Yes, but he did not come until five minutes to three."

He arrived late and you were angry?—Yes, because I had to go somewhere. I told him off, and he wanted to put me in a taxi and pay my fare, but I would not let him. He followed me again. I got into a bus and left him.

Did you say anything about Barbara?—I was so fed up with him that I did not listen to anything he had to say. I had it all in my mind what I wanted to ask him. I asked him why he must have Barbara for one more night.

What did he say?—After hesitation he said he was feeling so bad at night that he had to have her near him.

Did you ask him anything else?—I told him that I had heard him call her "Queen of my heart."

He said, "Oh, yes; I know I always have to say something nice to her before I can get her to do something." Then he said, "Before God, I swear I am innocent. Look me in the eye."

That was the last time I saw him.

Talk About "Other Girls."

Sylvia was questioned concerning the telephone conversation in which she stated that she heard Mr. Davidson say to Barbara: "You are the queen of my heart."

Mr. Levy: It may be that she was asking him to get her a job and that she was complaining that he did not get her nice jobs like the other girls?—I do not know.

It may be in that connection that he said, "Very well. I will put all the other girls aside."—No, that is not what he said. What Barbara said was, "What about all the others?" He said, "I have given them all up."

Then she said, "I am not sure whether the word 'darling' was in the word 'darling'."—Yes.

Either before or after you heard the word, did your sister say, "What about the other girls?"—She said, "What about all the others and Betty?" I think the exact words he used were, "Darling, I have given them all up."

While still referring in his questions to the telephone conversation, Mr. Levy said, "I am not dealing with the phrase, 'Queen of My Heart.' That Mr. Davidson admits he did say. What I am suggesting is that he said, 'I have put them all aside,' not 'I have given them all up.'"

Sylvia Harris: I do not think so. He said, "I have given them all up."

In Love With Her.

Mr. Oliver, in re-examination, asked: "You came to what conclusion about Mr. Davidson and your sister?"

Sylvia Harris: I thought he must be in love with her.

Did you approve of that relationship?—No.

Why have you now abandoned her?—Because I think she is not moral. I feel ashamed of her. I told her that I would help her as long as she had nothing more to do with him. She told me that she had left him, and then the next I heard was that she had gone back to Macfarlane-road.

This concluded Sylvia Harris' evidence. She walked across the hall and sat down by her sister. The two remained chatting and smiling before the next witness was called.

Percey Malton, who gave an address at Shepherd's Bush, said he was a clerk and had been engaged to Sylvia Harris for three years. Describing a journey which he took with Sylvia and Mr. Davidson, he said, "Mr. Davidson was very familiar with Sylvia, and I did not like to object."

Mr. Levy: In your presence he put his arm through your fiancé's?—Yes.

Is that the act of familiarity about which you are telling us?—Yes.

The hearing was adjourned.

Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Spence, Miss M. K. Spence, Master R. G. Spence, Mrs. X. B. Silve, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Spradbery, and child, Mrs. F. Tooner, and child, Mr. R. V. Thomas, Miss E. E. Taylor, Miss Tav. Mrs. E. F. H. Thomson, and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Tremear, Miss D. M. Tremear, A. B. J. Turrell, Mr. J. H. Vallis, Mr. J. Vallis, Mr. A. P. Woo, Mr. S. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. White, and child, Mrs. W. P. White, and child, Mr. A. W. T. White, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wang.

OPEN AIR CONCERTS

AT KOWLOON.

TO BE ARRANGED BY CHINA
LIGHT AND POWER CO.

As outlined in an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue, the China Light & Power Recreation Club are holding a Concert at their premises at King's Park, Kowloon, on Saturday, April 30, at 9 p.m.

This Concert will, in the main, take the form of a Band Concert, and the Band of H.M.S. Cornwall has been engaged for the occasion. Mr. Fleming, Messrs. Swain, Mr. Chai, J. Briggs, W. H. Wang and others have also kindly volunteered to contribute to the programme.

The Public will recall the series of Band Concerts during the Summers of 1931 and 1932, when large numbers attended in the cool of the evening to listen to the Military Band programmes arranged by the Kowloon Residents' Association.

This year, owing to the fact that the financial position of

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

ADEN

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., April 30.
Fusijama, Dodwell, May 3.
Porthos, M.M., May 10.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 14.
Conte Rosso, Dodwell, May 24.
Chenonceaux, M.M., May 24.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Himalaya, Dodwell, June 1.
Athos II, M.M., June 7.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
D'Artagnan, M.M., June 21.

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 1.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, May 15.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 29.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, June 12.

ALGERES

Nagara, Gilman, May 5.
Nanking, Swedish, May 27.
Tamura, Swedish, June 27.

AMOI

Tsinan, B. and S., April 27.
Hsiangyang, Douglas, April 29.
Kwansang, J. M. & Co., May 2.
Haiching, Douglas, May 3.
Tsiyuan, B. & S., May 4.
Tilawa, M. M. & Co., May 5.
Anhui, B. & S., May 8.
Kunhsang, J. M. & Co., May 18.
Tahna, M. M. & Co., May 19.
Santia, M. M. & Co., June 2.

ANTWERP

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., April 30.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 14.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Bangalore, M. M. & Co., June 11.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Bhutan, M. M. & Co., July 9.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Nellore, M. M. & Co., April 30.
Taiping, B. & S., May 20.
Kishino Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Tanda, M. M. & Co., June 3.
Changte, B. and S., June 21.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 25.

BALBOA

Tsuyuma Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.

BALI

Tjinagara, J.C.J.L., May 17.

BALTI PORTS

Malaya, Manners, May 2.
Africa, Manners, June 7.
Australia, Manners, July 3.

BALTIMORE

Adriatic, B. & S., May 11.

BANGKOK

Bintang, Manners, April 28.
Hiram, Thoresen, May 1.
Kalgan, B. and S., May 1.
Kwaiyang, B. and S., May 8.
Kingsan, B. & S., May 8.

BARCELONA

Saarbrücken, Melchers, April 30.
Burgeland, Jebson, May 23.
Coblentz, Melchers, June 1.

BATAVIA

Tikarosa, J.C.J.L., May 3.
Tikarosa, J.C.J.L., May 10.

BETHOOTH

Dakar, Maru, N.Y.K., June 16.

BOMBAY

Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., April 29.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 1.
Alipore, M. M. & Co., May 2.
Fusijama, Dodwell, May 3.
Ranpura, M. M. & Co., May 7.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Somali, M. M. & Co., May 14.
Conte Rosso, Dodwell, May 15.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, May 15.
Chitral, M. M. & Co., May 21.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 29.
Himalaya, Dodwell, June 1.
Ranchi, M. M. & Co., June 4.
Bangalore, M. M. & Co., June 11.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, June 12.
Naldera, M. M. & Co., June 18.
Kaiser-I-Hind, M. M. & Co., July 9.
Bhutan, M. M. & Co., July 9.
Rajputana, M. M. & Co., July 16.
Mantua, M. M. & Co., July 30.

BOSTON

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 1.
Japanese Prince, Furness, May 2.
Tsuyuma Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Adriatic, B. & S., May 11.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, May 15.
Chinese Prince, Furness, May 16.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 29.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, June 12.

BREMER

Saarbrücken, Melchers, April 30.
Isar, Melchers, May 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, June 1.

BRINDISI

Fusijama, Dodwell, May 3.
Conte Rosso, Dodwell, May 15.
Himalaya, Dodwell, June 1.

BRISBANE

Nellore, M. M. & Co., April 30.
Taiping, B. & S., May 20.
Kishino Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Tanda, M. M. & Co., June 3.
Changte, B. and S., June 21.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 25.

CAIENS

Taiping, B. & S., May 20.
Changte, B. and S., June 21.

CALCUTTA

Hosang, J. M. & Co., April 28.
Muroran Maru, N.Y.K., April 29.
Takada, M. M. & Co., April 30.
Alipore, M. M. & Co., May 1.
Kwansang, J. M. & Co., May 2.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Sichuan, M. M. & Co., May 17.
Tilawa, M. M. & Co., May 28.

CASABLANCA

Somali, M. M. & Co., May 14.
Isar, Melchers, May 22.
Bangalore, M. M. & Co., June 11.
Bhutan, M. M. & Co., July 9.

CELEBES

Chipshing, J. M. & Co., April 29.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 1.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 1.
Cheongshing, J. M. & Co., May 13.

COLOMBO

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., April 30.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, April 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 1.
Alipore, M. M. & Co., May 2.
Fusijama, Dodwell, May 3.
Gleniffer, J. M. & Co., May 8.
Porthos, M.M., May 10.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 14.
Conte Rosso, Dodwell, May 15.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, May 15.
Isar, Melchers, May 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., May 24.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Himalaya, Dodwell, June 1.
Athos II, M.M., June 7.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
D'Artagnan, M.M., June 21.

COOPENHAGEN

Malaya, Manners, May 2.
Africa, Manners, June 7.
Australia, Manners, July 3.

CRESTON

Tsuyuma Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.

DAIREN

Tan, B. & S., April 29.
Hector, B. & S., April 29.
Linan, B. & S., May 6.

DIBOUTI

Porthos, M.M., May 10.
Somali, M. M. & Co., May 14.
Chenonceaux, M.M., May 24.
Athos II, M.M., June 7.
Bangalore, M. M. & Co., June 11.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Bhutan, M. M. & Co., July 9.

EUROPE

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 1.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, May 15.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 29.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, June 12.

FOOCHOW

Chipshing, J. M. & Co., April 29.
Hsiangyang, Douglas, April 29.
Haiching, Douglas, May 3.
Cheongshing, J. M. & Co., May 13.

GENOA

Saarbrücken, Melchers, April 30.
Levorhosen, Jebson, May 1.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 1.
Huichow, B. & S., May 4.
Nagara, Gilman, May 5.
Tokyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 13.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, May 15.
Ruh, Jebson, May 15.
Nanking, Swedish, May 27.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 29.
Coblentz, Melchers, June 1.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, June 12.
Dakar, Maru, N.Y.K., June 16.
Tamura, Swedish, June 27.

GLASGOW

Oregon Star, Dodwell, April 30.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, April 30.
Levorhosen, Jebson, May 1.
Malaya, Manners, May 2.
Gleniffer, J. M. & Co., May 8.
City of Baghdad, Bank Line, May 10.
Somali, M. M. & Co., May 14.
City of Bedford, Bank Line, May 15.

HAMBURG

Chipshing, J. M. & Co., April 29.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 1.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 1.
Cheongshing, J. M. & Co., May 13.

HONGKONG

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., April 30.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 14.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Bhutan, M. M. & Co., July 9.

HONGKONG

Philactis, B. & S., May 17.
Chitral, M. M. & Co., May 21.
Isar, Melchers, May 22.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Ranchi, M. M. & Co., June 4.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Bangalore, M. M. & Co., June 11.
City of Derby, Bank Line, June 12.
Naldera, M. M. & Co., June 18.
Kaiser-I-Hind, M. M. & Co., July 9.
Bhutan, M. M. & Co., July 9.
Rajputana, M. M. & Co., July 16.
Mantua, M. M. & Co., July 30.

LOS ANGELES

Asama Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar, May 10.
Shimo Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Heio Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, May 24.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 7.

MACASSAR

Tjinagara, J.C.J.L., May 17.

MANILA

Emp. of Japan, C.P.R., April 29.
Nellore, M. M. & Co., April 30.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, April 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 1.
Nagara, Gilman, May 5.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.R., May 11.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, May 15.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, May 17.
Tjinagara, J.C.J.L., May 17.
Taiping, B. & S., May 20.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, May 21.
Nanking, Swedish, May 27.
Kishino Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 29.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, May 31.
Tanda, M. M. & Co., June 3.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, June 12.
Changte, B. and S., June 21.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 25.
Tamura, Swedish, June 27.

MARSHALLS

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., April 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 1.
Malaya, Manners, May 2.
Ranpura, M. M. & Co., May 7.
Porthos, M.M., May 10.
Antenor, B. and S., May 11.
Tokyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 13.
Somali, M. M. & Co., May 14.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 14.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, May 15.
Chitral, M. M. & Co., May 21.
Isar, Melchers, May 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., May 24.

MELBOURNE

Nellore, M. M. & Co., April 30.
Taiping, B. & S., May 20.
Kishino Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Tanda, M. M. & Co., June 3.
Changte, B. and S., June 21.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 25.

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Taiping, B. & S., May 20.
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City of Bedford, Bank Line, May 15

Philactis, B. & S., May 17.
Ruh, Jebson, May 15.
Burgeland, Jebson, May 23.
Isar, Melchers, May 22.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Coblentz, Melchers, June 1.
Africa, Manners, June 7.
Bangalore, M. M. & Co., June

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUZYANG"	On 27th Apr. 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 27th Apr. 5 p.m.
NEWWANG & DALNY	"THAN"	On 29th Apr. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"KWANGTUNG"	On 30th Apr. 5 p.m.
FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUNGHOW"	On 1st May, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 1st May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 1st May, Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 3rd May, 0 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TALYUAN"	On 4th May, 5 p.m.
FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 4th May, 5 p.m.
NEWWANG & DALNY	"LINAN"	On 5th May, D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 5th May, 5 p.m.
FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KINGYUAN"	On 5th May, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANHOI"	On 5th May, 6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SECHUEN"	On 5th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 5th May, Noon

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TRAVEL A.O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA. Calling at Manila (P. I.), Thursday, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGTE & TAIPING (SUNDA)
FASTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE.

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, SUGAR AND STEWARDS' CATERED.
Enjoy Your Short Leave in Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong, Sydney, 19 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 478 RETURN
LONDON (via Australia) from £236-15-0.

(Australian Newspapers on 24)

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Due Sydney
TAIPING	10th May	23rd May	28th May	31st May
CHANGTE	10th May	21st May	24th May	10th June
TAIPING	12th May	23rd May	26th May	10th June
CHANGTE	12th May	23rd May	26th May	10th June

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents—HONG KONG—SHANGHAI

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA"
on or about 2nd May, 1932

For PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

OTHER SAILINGS:	SAILING LIST.	CONTINENTS, ETC.
M.S. "Malaya"	1st May	2nd May
M.S. "Africa"	1st May	7th May
M.S. "Australia"	31st May	3rd July

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

HONG KONG/BANGKOK SERVICE maintained by the Fast Motor Vessels.

M.S. "MUINAM," M.S. "BINTANG"

Leaving here on or about 26th APRIL 1932. Due at Bangkok on or about 5th MAY, 1932.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD. Agents. MANCHESTER BANK BUILDING Telephone 24071.

PRINCE LINE

FREQUENT SERVICE

TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

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"JAVANESE PRINCE" ... May 2nd
"CHINESE PRINCE" ... May 10th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates

For Passage Rates, Freight, etc., apply to—

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(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
King's Building. Telephone: 33165. Telegrams: Furprince.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers Sailing subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW AND RETURN (Comprising 8 to 9 Days)

HAIYANG ... Friday, the 29th Apr. at 2 p.m.
HAICHING ... Tuesday, the 3rd May, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Slat Pier) Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fookchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$100.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO. General Managers.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 26, 1932.																
STATION	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Sea Level		Temperature	Direction	Wind			Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Sea Level		Temperature	Direction	Wind		
		Inches	Millim.			Direction	Force	Direction		Force	Inches			Millim.	Direction	Force
Wladivostok...	13	29.93	782.5	48	...	NNW	5	0	...	29.92	782.4	47	...	ESE	1	0
Nemuro	11	29.97	783.5	...	...	SSW	5	...	...	29.97	783.5	...	...	VNW	2	6
Hakodate	...	29.91	782.9	...	...	VNW	1	...	...	29.91	782.9	...	...	W	1	...
Tokio	...	29.99	784.0	...	...	SSW	3	...	...	30.01	786.0	...	...	NW	1	...
Kochi	...	29.92	783.3	...	...	NW	3	...	...	30.03	788.0	...	...	WSW	1	...
Nagasaki	...	30.04	783.3	...	...	NW	4	...	...	30.06	785.3	...	...	ESE	1	...
Kagoshima	...	30.02	783.5	...	...	NW	4	...	...	30.04	786.0	...	...	NW	1	...
Oshima	...	30.10	784.5	...	...	N	4	...	...	30.18	786.6	...	...	S	1	...
Naha	...	30.12	785.0	...	...	N	4	...	...	30.16	786.0	...	...	NE	1	...
Ishigakijima	...	30.10	784.5	...	...	NE	4	...	...	30.10	784.3	...	...	E	1	...
Bonin Island	...	29.96	781.9	...	...	SSW	2	...	...	30.14	785.5	...	...	NNE	1	...
Chefoo	15	30.02	782.8	62	3	NNW	4	ba	5	29.97	781.2	58	6	SW	2	c
Shanghai	14	30.18	786.1	67	6	NNE	2	bu	...	30.10	784.4	58	4	SE	4	o
Gutzlaff	...	30.21	787.3	61	6	...	0	0	...	30.16	765.8	56	6	ESE	4	o
Wenchow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foochow	...	30.14	785.5	65	8	ESE	4	b	7	30.05	784.0	62	6	SE	3	...
Amoy	...	30.09	784.8	67	6	ENE	4	o	6	30.10	784.5	62	6	N	3	b
Swatow	...	30.13	785.2	70	...	ENE	5	o	...	30.11	784.8	65	...	NE	3	o
Taihook	11	30.14	786.1	68	...	...	4	o	5	30.04	788.0	67	...	E	2	o
Taihu	...	30.02	782.4	74	...	N	2	o	...	30.03	789.3	67	...	...	0	bc
Tainan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.02	782.4	70	...	N	2	o
Koshun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.03	782.7	70	...	NE	4	b
Pescadore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.02	782.6	68	...	NNE	4	bc
Hong Kong	14	29.97	785.2	70	U	E	3	o	6	29.99	781.7	68	5	E	5	o
Gap Rock	...	29.98	786.0	77	7	ENE	3	o	...	29.97	781.9	76	7	E	4	o
Macao	...	29.92	786.0	63	4	E	3	o	...	29.95	786.6	68	4	ESE	4	o
Hohow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prata Island	...	29.92	786.0	63	8	NE	4	o	6	29.97	781.9	76	8	ESE	4	b
Phulien	15	29.89	785.2	70	6	E	3	o	7	29.90	759.4	72	5	WSW	1	r
Tourane	...	29.87	784.2	82	8	E	3	o	...	29.88	758.8	73	7	S	1	bc
Cape St. James	...	29.83	781.7	84	8	E	2	ba	...	29.81	757.9	79	7	ENE	3	bc
Sanco	14	29.93	786.3	77	6	NNE	4	o	6	29.99	781.8	76	6	E	2	o
Apurri	...	29.89	785.3	85	5	NE	4	o	...	29.95	780.6	79	0	ENE	4	o
Tuguegarao	...	29.80	783.0	94	3	N	2	bc	...	29.93	780.6	78	4	...	0	o
Vigan	...	29.78	783.4	94	4	NW	4	bc	...	29.86	758.4	83	8	E	2	b
Manila	...	29.80	785.0	94	3	E	4	bc	...	29.83	759.3	78	3	...	0	h
Legaspi	...	29.81	785.1	94	3	ENE	4	bc	...	29.86	758.5	81	6	NNE	2	b
Calbayog	...	29.80	785.0	91	3	NNE	4	bc	...	29.88	758.5	77	3	N	2	bc
Tadoban	...	29.81	785.1	91	3	SE	4	bc	...	29.82	758.9	79	9	NE	4	bc
Iloilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.3	77	6	N	4	bc
Cebu	...	29.78	785.5	88	8	E	4	bc	...	29.84	757.8	79	8	NNE	2	bc
Surigao	...	29.78	785.5	88	8	ENE	4	bc	...	29.81	757.3	77	3	...	0	b
Saipan	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.76	785.9	...	6	ESE	4	bc	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.78	786.3	...	6	ENE	4	bc	5	29.85	758.2	...	6	ENE	4	bc
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.94	786.4	86	6	SW	4	bc	6	29.90	759.4	76	1	S	4	bc

April 26d. 10h. 10m.—The anticyclone has moved rapidly eastward and is now central over S. Japan. The depression has passed into the Pacific to the north-east of Hokkaido.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1, 1932 inches, against an average of 10.75 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON APRIL 27.

Direction	Forecast
A—Shanghai to Turnabout	S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
B—Turnabout to Hong Kong	E. winds, moderate; cloudy with drizzle or mist, probably improving.
C—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	improving.
D—Hong Kong to Hainan Straits	improving.
E—North China Sea	E. and S.E. winds, cloudy, local rain.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 27.

Previous On Date On Date at 4 p.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer... 29.96 30.04 29.95
Temperature... 79 70 73
Humidity... 80 81 83
Wind... E W E
Direction... E W E
Force... 0 0 0
Weather... O O O
Rain... 0.00 0.00 0.02

Highest open-air Temperature, 25.71
Lowest open-air Temperature, 23.67

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing Showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

DONT FORGET

THAT WHEN
You are at Home
you can get the
HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS
at SELFRIDGES.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Head Office and Works:

Telegrams: "MANUFACTURING, HONGKONG." Kowloon, HONG KONG

Telephone: 28020 Kowloon Dock 58093.

DOCK OWNERS, SHIP DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON, STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS, WELDERS AND ELECTRICIANS.

On Lloyd's list of approved Steel manufactures.

T.S.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

In No. 1 Dock—Dims: 668'-0" O.A. x 88'-6" x 48'-6" Mid.—25,000 tons gross.

The Company possesses Six Granite Docks and Two Patent Slipways.

The dimensions of No. 1 Dock are 700' x 88' x 30'-6" over sill, H.W.O.S.T.

Salvage Tug "Henry Keenwick" 2,000 L.P.H. Wireless Call Signal: V.P.B.T.

and Flag Call Signal: T.H.Q.B. Shearers capable of lifting 80 tons.

Codes Used:—A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition, Western Union; Bentley's and Watkins.

Kindly send enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Docks, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG" "DAYIKEN" "FOOCHING" "YATSEING"	Wed., 27th Apr. at 10 a.m. Sun., 1st May, at 10 a.m. Wed., 4th May, at 10 a.m. Sun., 8th May, at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" "KUSANG"	Thurs., 28th Apr. at 3 p.m. Fri., 5th May, at 3 p.m.
KOBE via AMOI, YOKOHAMA & OSAKA	"FUENSANG"	Mon., 2nd May, at 7 a.m.
KOBE via AMOI & OSAKA	"KUMSANG"	Wed., 18th May, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Wed., 27th Apr. at 3 p.m. Fri., 5th May, at Noon
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, FOOCHOW & CHEFOO	"CHIPSHING" "ORONGSHING"	Fri., 29th Apr. at 7 a.m. Fri., 13th May, at 7 a.m.

SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN.—Excellent first class accommodation is provided for Round Trips to Japan, on Company's Calcutta Line Steamers, at the specially reduced return fare of \$250. These return tickets are available for three months.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: 30311.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON—

1st JUNE/30th NOVEMBER ... £60. 0. 0d.
1st DECEMBER/31st MAY ... £75. 0. 0d.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 8th May

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ... 8th May
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 20th May
Motor Vessel "GLENGARBY" ... 17th June

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

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CONSIGNEES NOTICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel "DIOMED"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns at Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Kowloon Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 26th April.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option applies.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd May, will be subject to Sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 18th May, 1932, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

26th April, 1932. [3197]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

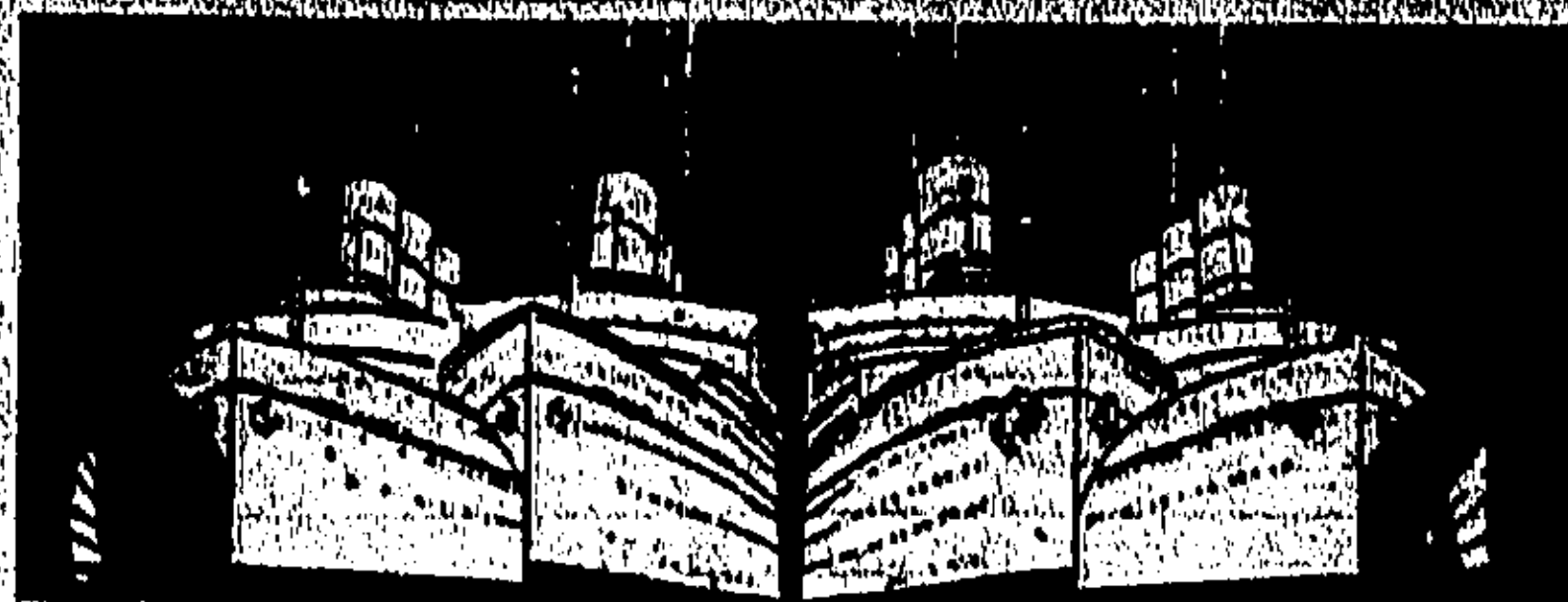
CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "CHENONCEAUX."

ARRIVED HONG KONG on TUESDAY, 27th 28th APRIL, 1932.

From MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure



ARISTOCRATS OF THE PACIFIC "EMPRESSES"

EXCEPTIONAL LOW ROUND TRIP
SUMMER FARES

From Hongkong 1st Class Tourist Cabin
To Honolulu and Return From G\$420 G\$300
To Victoria and Vancouver and Return G\$540 G\$345

Hong Kong	Shanghai	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Honolulu	Yokohama	Arrive
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
May 8	May 9	May 11	May 13	May 15	May 17	May 19	May 24
May 20	May 23	May 25	May 28	May 30	June 1	June 3	June 10
June 3	June 6	June 8	June 10	June 12	June 14	June 16	June 23
June 17	June 20	June 22	June 24	June 26	June 28	June 30	July 7
July 1	July 4	July 6	July 8	July 10	July 12	July 14	July 19
July 15	July 18	July 20	July 22	July 24	July 26	July 28	Aug. 1
July 29	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	Aug. 5	Aug. 7	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 18
Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 8
Sept. 9	Sept. 12	Sept. 14	Sept. 16	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 29
Sept. 30	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 20
Oct. 21	Oct. 24	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 10

HONG KONG-MANILA

EMPRESS OF JAPAN ... Leave Hong Kong ... Arrive Manila
EMPRESS OF ASIA ... May 11 ... May 13

For passengers wishing to travel economically on a limited budget to Canada, U.S.A. or Europe, it will be well worth while to ask about the

TOURIST CABIN SERVICE.

For further information, please apply to:-

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Telephone: Passenger Dept. 20752, Freight 20442



REDUCE THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A.
VARIING FROM \$70 TO \$120 ON SALE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

ABAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 4th May

SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

HIKAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 24th May

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAJONE MARU ... Saturday, 30th Apr.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 14th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 28th May

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 25th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Friday, 29th Apr.

YTO MARU ... Wednesday, 11th May

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

HIBO MARU ... Saturday, 21st May

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

LIVERPOOL via Saigon, Port Said, Marseilles, Genoa & Valencia

TOYOAKA MARU ... Friday, 18th May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORAN MARU ... Friday, 29th Apr.

GENOA MARU ... Monday, 9th May

KOBE & YOKOHAMA

NAGATO MARU (Calla Moji) ... Wednesday, 27th Apr.

KAGA MARU (Calla Shanghai) ... Thursday, 28th Apr.

HAZAKI MARU ... Friday, 29th Apr.

* Cargo only.

For further information, apply to:-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone 30291. (Private exchange to all Depts.)



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

PORTSOF ... 10th May

CHENONCEAUX ... 14th May

ATHOS II ... 18th May

DAKAGAN ... 22nd May

DAKAGAN ... 26th May

DAKAGAN ... 30th May

DAKAGAN ... 3rd June

DAKAGAN ... 7th June

DAKAGAN ... 11th June

DAKAGAN ... 15th June

DAKAGAN ... 19th June

DAKAGAN ... 23rd June

DAKAGAN ... 27th June

DAKAGAN ... 31st June

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Clearances,
Ships in Harbour, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS: 21,739 TONS

THROUGH CARGO

33,321 TONS

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:-

Cargo for Through

British H.K. Ports.

Calchas, Hakodate 150 6,494

Diomed, Liverpool 1,600 6,005

Pembroke, Dairen 1 7,070

Tosin, Canton 389

Kittawa, Swatow 75

Americas, 1,820 20,047

Pros. Jackson, Manila 303 2,584

Dryden, New Orleans 402 798

Dutch, Van Heutz, B. Dali 786 202

Norwegian, 705 202

Tennessee, Oslo 784 4,358

Hallanger, San Pedro 8,000 3,000

Bueland, Hongay 2,780

German, 9,574 7,258

Burgenland, Hamburg 4,188 2,302

Japanese, 4,188 2,302

Ikoman Maru, Newchang 4,400

Asachi Maru, Shimomsh 58

Chinese, 4,453

Cheung On, Shanmei 51

Stanley, Swabue 88

Total 21,739 33,321

ASTATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought

Asiatic deck passengers to the

Colony during the 24 hours ended

at 9 a.m. yesterday were:-

Diomed (Br.) Liverpool 265

Van Heutz (Dutch) B. Dali 1,503

Cheung On (Chi.) Shanmei 30

Stanley (Chi.) Swabue 138

Total 1,634

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:-

Arr. Dep.

British 6 6

American 2 0

Dutch 1 0

Norwegian 3 3

German 1 0

Japanese 2 1

Chinese 2 1

Total 17 10

WARSHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following warships were in

harbour yesterday:-

Basin-Tamar.

South Wall-Veteran.

East Wall-Bridgewater.

North Arm-Cumberland, Witch.

West Wall-Cornwall.

Dock-Orpheus, Odin, Otus.

Whampoa Dock-Kent.

Buoy No. 8-Osiris.

Foreign-Chinese gunboat Kuang

Kang.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels

were in port yesterday:-

Wharves.

Kowloon-Pres. Jackson, Burgen-

land, Tennessee, G. Philippa.

Hol's-Diomed.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha-Canton

Maru

Douglas Lapraik-Haining.

Docks.

Kowloon-Yuan Jeng, An Lee,

Limchow, Fleidon, Venezia, Kwa

Hu, Tymenic.

Taikoo-Kueichow, Cape St.

Andrew, Tean, Breiviken, Solviken,

Chinhua, Hangcheong.

Buoys.

No. A2-Heian Maru.

No. A3-Trollus.

No. A4-Protesilaus.

No. A5-Chenonceaux.

No. A6-Van Heutz.

No. A7-Tissadane.

No. A8-Dunafic.

No. B1-Chipshing.

No. B2-Kwaisang.

No. B3-Ardent.

No. B4-Prospere.

No. B5-Hydra II.

No. B6-G.G. Maurice Long.

No. B7-Tonkin.

No. B8-Hallador.

No. B9-Kalgan.

No. B10-Mausang.

No. B11-Ikoman Maru.

No. B12-Suanna II.

No. B13-Bueland.

No. C1-Bintang.

No. C2-Hiram.

No. C3-Haldis.

No. C4-Shun Chih.

ARRIVALS.

April 25.

Adriatus, British str. 4,048 tons,

Capt. R. Lloyd, from Yokohama.

Ikoman Maru, Japanese str. 1,832

tons, Capt. T. Okada, from

Dairen, buoy No. B23-M.B.K.

April 26.

Chenonceaux, French str. 8,339

tons, Capt. Prunoyre, from Sai-

gon, buoy No. A5-M.M. & Co.

Chung Kong, Chinese str. 447 tons,

Capt. Kwok Shau, from Tour-

ane, buoy No. B3-Yau Lee & Co.

Clam, British str. 4,333 tons, Capt.

J. H. Armfield, from Shanghai,

North Point Wharf-A.P.C.

Georges Philippa, French str. 8,611

tons, Capt. Vinc. from

Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf-M.M. & Co.

Halvard, British str. 1,377 tons,

Capt. A. Hall, from Saigon,

buoy No. B6-Wo Fat Sing.

Nagato, Maru, Japanese str. 4,326

tons, Capt. Tanaka, from Sing-

apore, Kowloon Wharf-N.Y.K.

Prominent, Norwegian str. 1,377

tons, Capt. R. Gjertsen, from

Saigon, buoy No. A10-Nam

Tai Loong.

Protasilus, British str. 6,116 tons,

Capt. V. P. Williams, from

Shanghai, buoy No. A4-B. & S.

Rheinland, German str. 3,621 tons,

Capt. Eschunder, from Miri,

Kowloon Wharf-Johsen & Co.

Sidajoe, Dutch str. 1,001 tons,

Capt. Nienvendijk, from Sum-

atra, Yaumati Anchorage-J.C.J.L.

Suiyang, British str. 1,594 tons,

Capt. Byrne, from Canton, buoy

No. B18-B. & S.

Van Heutz, Dutch str. 2,749 tons,

Capt. H. Schender, from Sing-

apore, buoy No. A5-J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

April 26.

An Lee, for Dairen,

Arden, for Bangkok.

Burgenland, for Shanghai.

Chenonceaux, for Shanghai.

Chipshing, for Canton.

Diomed, for Shanghai.

Dryden, for Manila.

Georges Philippa, for Saigon.

Haining, for Swatow.

Heian Maru, for Shanghai.

Sidajoe, for Canton.

Sunkong, for K.C. Wan.

Tennessee, for Shanghai.

Tissadane, for Manila.

Tonkin, for K.C. Wan.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line s.s. Benreoch from

Leith, Middlebrook, Antwerp, Lon-

don, Straits and Manila left Suez

for this port on April 15 and is due

to arrive here on May 14.

The s.s. Kwangtung left Shanghai

on May 24 via Swatow with five

mails for Hong Kong and is due

Hong Kong on April 28.

The B.I. Co.'s s.s. Takada left

Kobe for this

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

(Established 1911)
Head Office:
144-150, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hong Kong.

Branches and Agencies:
Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Singapore,
Macao, Swatow, Wukow, Kowloon, Chungshan, etc.

Authorized Capital HK \$5,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital HK \$2,572,500.00
Reserve Fund HK \$10,000.00
Total Resources HK \$18,489,480.87

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let at a yearly
rental of from \$5.00 to \$12.50.
Current and Savings Accounts
opened and Fixed Deposits received
on terms which will be quoted on
application.

WONG KWOK SHUN,
Chief Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NEDERLANDSCHE INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)
Established 1893 at Amsterdam.

Authorized Capital Gld. 100,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Gld. 50,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Gld. 25,000,000.00

Head Office: Amsterdam.
Head Office for Asia: Batavia.

Branches in Dutch East Indies,
India, Singapore, China and Japan.

Every description of Banking
and Exchange Business transacted.
Current Accounts, Deposits, etc.

C. E. ENDERT,
Manager.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Authorized Capital HK \$100,000,000.00
Issued & Fully Paid-up HK \$30,000,000.00
Reserve Funds HK \$25,000,000.00
Sterling HK \$5,000,000.00
Silver HK \$10,000,000.00

Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors HK \$90,000,000.00

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Board of Directors:
Hon. Mr. J. J. PATTERSON, Chairman.

T. E. PEARCE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell,
A. H. Compton, Esq.,
M. T. Johnson, Esq.,
G. Miskin, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
T. H. R. Shaw, Esq.,
J. P. Warren, Esq.,
Chief Manager: V. M. GRAYBURN, Esq.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hong Kong, Kowloon, Shanghai, Tientsin, etc.

Current Accounts opened in
LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DE-
POSITS received for one year or
shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY
and EXCHANGE on terms which will
be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 26th April, 1932. [30]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank
is conducted by the HONG
KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be ob-
tained on application.

For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 27th Feb. 1932. [3]

THE CHASE BANK

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HEAD OFFICE:
18, FINE STREET,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete
Foreign Banking Service in the
principal markets of the world.
Interest Rates on Application.

This Bank is entirely owned by THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK, NEW
YORK, with Resources over U.S.
\$2,500,000,000.

D. L. BALLANTYNE,
Acting Manager

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NEDERLANDSCHE TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS
Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital Gld. 150,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Gld. 80,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Gld. 40,015,000.00

Head Office: Amsterdam.
Eastern Head Office: Batavia.

Branches: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen, Bontoe,
Calcutta, Canton, Djember, Djibouti, Hong Kong,
Kobe, London, Lyons, Madras, Malacca, Manilla,
Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Shanghai,
Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Branches:
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.
Banking Business of every descrip-
tion transacted.

A. STOKKINK,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st Dec. 1931. [30]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$11,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$3,665,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW,
SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW
YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Branches:
THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents
all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking
Business of every description
transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes)
at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to
\$40.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

Incorporated by Royal Charter,
1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors £3,000,000

Agencies and Branches:
ALGERIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, CHONGKING, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KANSAI, KOWLOON, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, Peking, Rangoon, SHANGHAI, SHENYANG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Foreign Exchange and General
Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one
year or shorter periods at rates
which will be quoted on applica-
tion.

J. STUART,
Manager.

Hong Kong, April 9, 1932. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE

(Incorporated in France):
Princes Building, Chester Road,
Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up Frs. 50,000,000
Special Working Capital Frs. 25,000,000
Reserves Frs. 33,337,000

Branches: Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Hué, Vinh, Pnom Penh, Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong.

Bankers: Franco: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Société Générale, London: Midland Bank, Ltd. New York: Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana, San Francisco: Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the
World.

A. L. BRUSSET,
Acting Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th March, 1932.

BANK OF CHINA

Reorganized October 26, 1928, under
special charter of The National
Government as an
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
BANK.

Subscribed Capital \$25,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$24,710,300.00
Reserve Funds \$3,850,508.33

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to our numerous branches
in China and large connections in
the important commercial centres of
the world, we are able to extend to
our clients special facilities for
domestic and foreign banking and
exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds
and other Public Funds of the
Chinese Government both at home
and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917)

HEAD OFFICE: SINGAPORE.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 13, QUEEN'S RD. C.

Authorized Capital Straits \$20,000,000
Issued \$10,000,000
Paid-up \$4,000,000
Reserve Liabilities of
Shareholders \$4,000,000
Surplus \$2,387,000

Branches, Agencies and Corres-
pondents in the principal cities of
the world.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

TAN ENG HOOI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1918.

HEAD OFFICE:
10, Des Vaux Road, Central,
HONG KONG.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER H. \$8,000,000.00
TOTAL RESOURCES OVER H. \$30,000,000.00

Every description of Banking Accounts and Exchange business
transacted.

Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts, in Local and Foreign
currencies, opened for Clients.

Savings Accounts and Safe Deposit Boxes.

Branches and Agencies all over the world.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office:
31, Broadway, New York.

Capital U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus U.S. \$1,473,545
Reserves U.S. \$1,908,500

Branches: Amsterdam, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hong Kong, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches of AMERICAN EXPRESS
Company in Principal Cities of
United States of America and
Canada.

All classes of Commercial Bank-
ing Transactions undertaken.

Personal investment accounts
handled.

The Company offers to intending
travelers the use of its "Travelers'
Cheques" and Letters of Credit
and, in addition, the world wide
services of its thoroughly equipped
Travel Department.

E. W. DUGGAN,
Manager.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London,
E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,800,000
Reserve Fund and Reserves £1,217,927

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
and
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen, Bontoe, Calcutta, Canton, Djember, Djibouti, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Madras, Malacca, Manilla, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Travelers' Cheques issued.
Trusts and Executors' duties under-
taken.

INTEREST allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits at Rates
that may be ascertained on applica-
tion.

J. B. ROSS,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hong Kong, 7th April, 1932. [29]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Capital (fully paid up)
Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 117,300,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
Alexandria, Amoy, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hong Kong, Kowloon, Shanghai, Tientsin, etc.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Travelers' Cheques issued.
Trusts and Executors' duties under-
taken.

INTEREST allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits at Rates
that may be ascertained on applica-
tion.

J. B. ROSS,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hong Kong, 7th April, 1932. [29]

FOREIGN MAILS

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Summing	27th Apr.
JAPAN	Nagasaki	27th Apr.
	Tokaido	27th Apr.
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Kiungtung	28th Apr.
JAPAN, SHANGHAI, and EUROPE via	Calcutta Maru	28th Apr.
SIBERIA (London, 6th April)	Pras. 1st	29th Apr.
LONDON (London, 3rd March)	Pras. 1st	29th Apr.
JAPAN, SHANGHAI, and EUROPE via	Hakone Maru	29th Apr.
SIBERIA (London, 1st April)	Emp. of Japan	29th Apr.
CANADA, U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and	Hakone Maru	29th Apr.
SHANGHAI (Vancouver, B.C., 9th April)	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
EUROPE via NAGASAKI (Letters only)	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
London, 31st March	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
CALCUTTA and SIBERIA	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
EUROPE via NAGASAKI (Letters only)	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
London, 31st March	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
via San Francisco (1st April)	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
(San Francisco, 8th April)	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
MANILA	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	30th Apr.

OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 14 minutes
earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and
where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered
and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time
Swatow	Suiyang	Wednesday, 27th, 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Trois	10.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Manung	1.30 p.m.
Straits	Hat Sing	3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Thian	3.30 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Hong	Thursday, 28th, 1.00 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Letters 3.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 29th, 1.00 p.m.
Bangkok	Bialing	1.30 p.m.
Japan	Hakone Maru	3.30 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Japan	5.00 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
America and EUROPE via Victoria	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
B.C. (San Francisco, 1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
via San Francisco (1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
(San Francisco, 8th April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
MANILA	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 29th, 1.00 p.m.
Bangkok	Bialing	1.30 p.m.
Japan	Hakone Maru	3.30 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Japan	5.00 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
America and EUROPE via Victoria	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
B.C. (San Francisco, 1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
via San Francisco (1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
(San Francisco, 8th April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
MANILA	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 29th, 1.00 p.m.
Bangkok	Bialing	1.30 p.m.
Japan	Hakone Maru	3.30 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Japan	5.00 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
America and EUROPE via Victoria	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
B.C. (San Francisco, 1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
via San Francisco (1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
(San Francisco, 8th April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
MANILA	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 29th, 1.00 p.m.
Bangkok	Bialing	1.30 p.m.
Japan	Hakone Maru	3.30 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Japan	5.00 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
America and EUROPE via Victoria	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
B.C. (San Francisco, 1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
via San Francisco (1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
(San Francisco, 8th April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
MANILA	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
JAPAN	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 29th, 1.00 p.m.
Bangkok	Bialing	1.30 p.m.
Japan	Hakone Maru	3.30 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Japan	5.00 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
America and EUROPE via Victoria	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
B.C. (San Francisco, 1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m.
via San Francisco (1st April)	Pras. 1st	5.00 p.m